

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, mild today; clear tonight. Sunny and mild tomorrow. Temperature range: today 60-78; Sunday 67-81. Details on page 4A.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976

20 CENTS

Not "All the News" but what's fit to print

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Aug. 2...



Three youngsters and their dog being helped by rescue workers to a first aid station in Loveland, Colo., yesterday. They were flown by helicopter to Loveland from Big Thompson Valley, where they were trapped by the flood.

5 Killed as Rains Flood Colorado Recreation Area

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN
Special to The New York Times
LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 1—Injured, most of them not seriously, after a flash flood along the Thompson Canyon 50 miles west of Denver took at least five lives, police officials said today. The flood, which struck the area between Loveland and the vacation town of Estes Park, Colorado, was caused by heavy rain last night. The Big Thompson River, swollen by rain, burst its banks and flooded the area. Two Army Chinook helicopters from Fort Carson in Colorado Springs and four smaller helicopters were ferrying people to a grassy field here. Then a fleet of school buses was transporting them to Loveland High School a few blocks away, where the Red Cross set up a rescue center last night. Highway 34 between Loveland and Estes Park, one of the principal routes into Rocky Mountain National Park, was described as completely washed away. The town of Estes Park, which is at the entrance to the park, was also flooded. More than 200 local police officers, state highway patrolmen and National Guardsmen worked until dark to rescue those stranded on the roads, motels and campgrounds. About 500 people were evacuated starting at dawn today. Sheriff Robert C. Goss said half of those were



The New York Times/August 2, 1976

QUESTIONS REMAIN IN ABDUCTION OF 27 Foreign Diplomats In Peking Sending Their Families Out

By ROSS H. MUNRO
The Globe and Mail, Toronto
PEKIN, Monday, Aug. 2—Hundreds of foreigners left the Chinese capital last night on specially scheduled flights after Chinese authorities repeated their warning of further earthquakes and advised foreigners to stay outdoors. As the departures continued today, embassies will have evacuated all their dependents while some will also have sent out some staff personnel. Some foreigners are leaving out of fear that Peking could suffer another earthquake. Others do not want to face an indefinite period of living in crowded embassies under difficult conditions. [American officials said that the wives and children of staff members of the United States liaison mission would be flown soon to Tokyo, Hong Kong and other cities outside China, Agence France-Press reported.] The evacuation was accelerated by the latest official Chinese statement on the likelihood of a new earthquake following the two powerful quakes that devastated the Tangshan area last week. Continued on Page 45, Column 4

STUDY FINDS IRAN DEPENDENT ON U.S. IN USING WEAPONS

Panel Says in Event of War America Would Face Risk of Becoming Involved

By LESLIE H. GELB
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—United States experts maintain that Iran is now so dependent on American personnel that it could not go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis," according to a Senate staff study made public today. The study concluded that the Iranian armed forces lacked the skills to operate the sophisticated military systems they have purchased "unless increasing numbers of American personnel got to Iran in a support capacity." Even this, the report said, "may not be sufficient." The report estimated that by 1980, Americans in Iran could number "50,000 to 60,000 or higher," mostly tied to the arms programs. "Out of Control" Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the chairman of the subcommittee on foreign assistance of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which conducted the study, warned that "U.S. arms sales to Iran, totaling \$10 billion since 1972, have been out of control." The staff report stated, and Administration officials confirmed, that the arms sales had been made without close policy review because of a decision by President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 to "sell Iran any conventional weapons systems that it wanted." This decision and a lack of concern by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the report continued, also forestalled a re-evaluation of the political implications of the new military relationship. On the surface, the report argued, Iranian dependency would seem to give the United States a large measure of control over Iranian decisions to use force. Risk of Hostages But if Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi were determined to go ahead, the report said, the United States would then be faced with the choice of either assisting him in combat or risking American personnel becoming "hostages" and rupturing American-Iranian relations. The State Department spokesman, Robert L. Funseth, responding to questions, said that arms sales to Iran had to be seen in the context of the general United States policy of expecting regional countries to assume "greater responsibilities for area defense." He said that a number of decisions on arms sales to Iran had been brought to the attention of senior officials of the State Department "with pros and cons."



Some of the Americans who were allowed to leave Vietnam get off the airplane that flew them to Thailand.

49 U.S. CITIZENS AND DEPENDENTS FLY FROM SAIGON

Americans Stranded Since the Communist Takeover Journey to Bangkok

4 ARE KNOWN TO REMAIN

Some in Departing Group Tell of Imprisonment, Others of Leisure

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times
BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1—Forty-nine United States citizens and dependents of Americans—virtually the last in Vietnam—were allowed today to fly from Saigon to Bangkok, ending more than a year of uncertainty about their fate. Their journey, arranged by the United Nations, marked the virtual end of a long American presence in Vietnam that involved half a million troops at the height of the war there. Those who left today had been stranded when the Communists took over Saigon on April 30, 1975. Only four Americans are known to be still in Vietnam and at least three of them are expected to leave within a week. But some United Nations refugee officials suspect that others could be scattered in remote regions of the country. 12 Children in Group Those who arrived here today—23 American passport holders and 26 dependents, including 12 children—told a variety of stories of life in Vietnam in the last year. Some told of harsh imprisonment. Others told of leisure. Most said they were relieved that the waiting for permission to leave was finally over, though a few said they had pleaded to stay in Vietnam. Some told stories of a country in chaos, others praised the "revolution" there. No official reason was given for the sudden decision last week to release the last large group of Americans. However, an official of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, which was asked by the Vietnamese Government to organize the evacuation, observed: "The Vietnamese are very conscious of the need to normalize relations with the United States both for their immediate and long-term good. They doubt see anything that could contribute to settling the question of United States nationals as a positive step." 3 Taken From Prison As they transferred from white Air France Caravelle to shuttle buses for the ride to the airport terminal building here, most of those arriving chatted quietly among themselves. Three tiny puppies, caped from a woman's wicker basket and scampered over land and under feet. Three of the people who arrived had been taken from Chi Hoa Prison in Saigon to Tan Son Nhut airport this morning. One of them, Sherman Bennett of Grand Rapids, Mich., a former radio engineer who had spent, he said, 2 months and 27 days in prison while the Vietnamese authorities investigated an automobile accident more than two years ago. "I sure was happy to get out of there," he said, beaming. "But before I went in there, was pretty quiet in the..." Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Brooklyn Man, 26, Tells Of Harsh Life in Saigon

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times
BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1—"I thought I was the last American in Saigon," Gerald Posner said tonight. "I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile I would look for my wife." Mr. Posner, a 26-year-old postal worker from Brooklyn, arrived in Bangkok today from Saigon, where he had been trapped more than 15 months. He told a tense, packed tale of what life there was like. His arm around his wife, Tu Thi Nhan, and grinning broadly, he described how, two days before the Communist takeover of Saigon, he had arrived back in the South Vietnamese capital determined to find her. He told, too, of a year of



Gerald Posner, a Brooklyn postal worker, leaving Bangkok airport after arriving with his wife from Saigon.

Drug Raid Leader Jailed For Vermont Frame-ups

By JOHN KIFNER
Special to The New York Times
ST. ALBANS, Vt. — Paul D. Lawrence came into this town in August 1973 like Wyatt Earp. There were hippies all over Taylor Park and along Main Street then, and the city fathers in effect wanted a hired gun to clean up the little town. Within a year, the detective had made more than 100 arrests, organized the biggest drug raid in the state's history, was expanding his work into other parts of northern New England and was being considered to head a planned statewide drug enforcement agency. But now Paul Lawrence is himself in jail. A special state commission finished reviewing last week 240 cases brought by Mr. Lawrence and it has recommended that all of those arrested be pardoned. Pardon Promised Gov. Thomas P. Salmon, calling the Lawrence affair "a sad day for law enforcement," has said that he would issue a pardon to anyone convicted on Mr. Lawrence's word alone. A special prosecutor appointed by the Governor has determined that all but one of the 106 arrests made by Mr. Lawrence in the St. Albans area were fraudulent. The prosecutor is convinced that most of the drugs entered as evidence came from the New York State Police Crime Laboratory. "It was lawlessness of the first order," said the special prosecutor, Robert Gensberg. The story of Paul Lawrence's

Olympic Games End

The Olympic Games, which for the last two weeks produced a mixture of political quarrels and athletic achievements, ended last night with closing ceremonies in Montreal. Page 15.

'Cold War' Pits Indian vs. Indian And Both Against City of Oneida

By FRED FERRETTI
Special to The New York Times
ONEIDA, N. Y. — Halfway down the dirt road that splits the 32 acres and 25 trailers of the Oneida Indian Nation here, David Honeycutt, the war chief of the Oneidas, clambers over a faded red and rust-eroded 20-year-old fire engine, trying to make a donated nozzle spray the way it is supposed to. Five miles south, in Oneida's inner city, Fire Chief John F. Myers spot shines the city's

The two men and their machines have become symbols of a cold war in this Madison County city of 11,500 people, a war that tragically waxed hot a month ago when, on June 25, the Fire Department failed to respond to a fire in one of the Indian Nation trailers, a fire in which two people burned to death. That fire, which killed Samuel Winder, 48 years old, and his sister-in-law, Janice Winder, 45, was the most recent of a number of incidents in the Indian Nation. There have been two other fires in recent

NEWS INDEX

Page	Page		
About New York	27	1	28-30
Arts	21	Books	28-30
Bridge	29	Business	28-30
City	28-30	Op-Ed	28-30
Crossword	27	Sports	15-19
Editorials	22	Theaters	28-30
Family Style	14	Transportation	44
Financial	21-22	TV and Radio	48
Longest Game	25	U.S. Progress	41
Man in the House	30	Weather	44



CHARACTERISTIC CONGRESS OPENS: James Cardinal Knoll, papal envoy, leaves cathedral in Philadelphia after ceremony opening international conference. Details, page 20.

U.S. Checking Mobil's Role in Rhodesia

By MICHAEL C. JENSEN
Allegations that the Mobil Oil Company fashioned an elaborate and secret chain of bogus companies to disguise the flow of gasoline and other oil products from South Africa to Rhodesia in the last decade are being investigated by the United Nations, the United States Treasury and Mobil itself. The charges were made in June in a report issued by the United Church of Christ. Since then, The New York Times has been looking into the charges. Mobil has denied that it

"contravened" United States restrictions on trade with Rhodesia. A variety of laws and sanctions, some of them in effect since 1966, are aimed at preventing trade with Rhodesia by other nations. They were imposed after a white regime unilaterally declared independence from Britain in late 1965. Confidential documents in the church's report, purportedly obtained from inside Mobil, indicate that the company set up at least one of its subsidiaries in Rhodesia. Its purpose, according to the report, was to confuse investigators and disguise the fact that Mobil's South African affiliate was selling as much as \$20 million a year in products ending up in Rhodesia. Disclosure of the documents has drawn considerable attention, partly because they also reveal a pattern of concealment by Mobil and other oil companies—including the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the British Petroleum Group, and the

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Catholic Church Struggling With Role in Bonn Politics

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

COLOGNE, West Germany, July 29—When Julius Cardinal Döpfner, the spiritual leader of 27 million Roman Catholics, died in Munich of a heart attack on July 24, a century-old gulf between his church and the Social Democratic Party, which governs West Germany, seemed almost to close in an outpouring of national condolences.



Julius Cardinal Döpfner died last month.



Josef Cardinal Hüfner is the new primate.

The liberal Cardinal had tried to reduce the hostility between the Catholic hierarchy and the "Socialists" after Willy Brandt led them to power in 1969, but in the end he failed. In this Parliament election year the church is again approaching a position of outright opposition to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats because of an election-reform law that the church fought bitterly.

The new West German primate is Josef Cardinal Hüfner, the 69-year-old Archbishop of Cologne, who is considered more conservative than Cardinal Döpfner. So far he has said nothing about the elections but his church will be key factors in it.

But the opposition Christian Democratic Party, under its Catholic chairman, Helmut Kohl, will have the blessing of the Catholic hierarchy, according to informed churchmen. Mr. Kohl has a good chance of beating Mr. Schmidt in the Oct. 12 elections, according to polls of public opinion.

Though the 28.2 million West German Protestants slightly outnumber Catholics, their Evangelical Church will not come out for either candidate, its high officials say. And despite outward unity, the authority of the Catholic Church is contested in a secular age.

This is a nation that was racked by religious strife in the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century and split in the 19th-century Kulturkampf between the Catholic minority and the Protestant rulers of Prussia. The Catholic clergy and the Social Democrats have been at odds since the 19th-century days when the party professed Marxism and atheism.

In the early years after World War II, the Catholic bishops' instructions to the faithful to vote for the newly formed Christian Democratic Union as most of them headed for vacation, a smaller number headed home.

The church formed a Catholic Workers' Movement to try to counteract "Socialist" influence on the working class. Its spiritual leader in West Germany's biggest Catholic diocese here in Cologne, the Rev. Heinrich Dammbeck, said that "it's rare to find a member of the movement who isn't also a Christian Democratic voter." But, he went on, "we had 20,000 members in the 1950's and today we have only 11,000. We've grown more tolerant — if a member admits he's a Social Democrat we don't expel him."

In the industrial Ruhr Karl Neussius, a Catholic union leader in the steel-making town of Witten, admitted not long ago that he was a Social Democrat and that it had caused trouble with his relatives.

"I've never shied away from saying what I believe in," he said, "but what fights we've had in the family! In every church before elections, which are always on Sunday in this country, the priest would read the bishop's pastoral letter and it usually said 'Vote Christian,' and the only party with 'Christian' in its name, of course, is the Christian Democratic Union. My family always voted as the priest told them to."

A Decision After Hitler
Mr. Neussius grew up in the 1930's, when the Catholic Center Party mistakenly saw in Hitler the way out of the chaos of the Weimar Republic and dissolved itself voluntarily to allow the Nazi Party to take power. Mr. Neussius decided to make his own political decisions. Though he still nominally belongs to the church — 90 percent of all West Germans have a church affiliation — he is not a practicing Catholic.

"Beyond what the hierarchy tells voters to do, the question in a secular society is how much latent influence religious values have in the way people vote," said Hermann Kalina, a Protestant church counselor in Bonn.

Historically, the Christian Democrats have done best in the most heavily Catholic southern parts of West Germany — Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. The Social Democrats' strength has been concentrated in the still-Protestant northern half of the country.

People south of the Catholic-Protestant dividing line, running roughly along the Rhine and Main Rivers, speak, eat, and drink differently from Protestant northerners, who sibilate their S's, drink beer rather than wine and don't go to church as often.

The south German Catholics are plain but not ascetic, cautious and not reform-minded, anxious to preserve the world, like one of the medieval castle-towns that do the rolling south German countryside.

Last spring the Catholic bishop of the southern Bavarian city of Regensburg suggested only half in jest, that the Catholic southern states secede from the West German Federation. "Must the south German states be on a tolerating the social-

foundation of our democracy... destroys moral consciousness and makes society jahannam."

Father Dammbeck said: "I'm pretty certain that this year the bishops will recommend 'voting Christian' as they have in the past — the ideological lines between the parties have hardened." Asked which Catholics actually follow the bishop's advice on political matters, he replied, "Only those who attend mass regularly." He conceded that their number had fallen off sharply in recent years.

Catholic women especially have not followed church prohibitions against contraception in recent years, so much so that the birth rate threatens to fall below the death rate after 10 years of the postwar baby boom.

A young Catholic woman in Cologne confided recently that she pays no attention to the church's condemnation of the result of rape, or in case the fetus appeared to be malformed. The Christian Democratic wife asked: "She still attends mass on religious holidays and says her elderly parish priest avoids the issue by telling her, 'The Pope

Last May, Cardinal Döpfner said: 'This law shakes the very

French Take to Road en Masse For Annual Vacation Exodus

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Aug. 1 — It came as a fragile bit of good news for half of France's 50 million people on the move this weekend, most of them headed for vacation, a smaller number headed home.

The fruit and vegetable growers of Avignon decided not to put up roadblocks, as they had threatened to do in what was to be a protest against imports of peaches from Italy, and fears from Spain.

With or without the irate peasants, officials are predicting record traffic chaos and the worst congestion ever at railway stations and airports as the country succumbs to the chronic illness, the August rampage toward the sun.

Major Business Shutdown
For at least 10 years the French have tried to get their industries and civil-service administrators to stagger vacations. Any number of committees have met and reports have been submitted. The desirability of change has been readily recognized, but the more recent talk about it, the more they hew to tradition.

Three of five French enterprises will be shut this month. The tempo of production will slow by 30 percent.

The nationalized railway system recently calculated that August fever costs it \$200 million in immobilized capital because of the 1,000 extra rail cars it had to hold in reserve at stations this weekend.

On the roads, traffic officials said, there would be 1.8 million cars poking along between last Friday and tomorrow, many pulling trailers, manytopped heavy with suitcases, baby carriages and bicycles.

To try to keep the traffic moving, the Ministry of Transport, mobilized 25,000 gendarmes, 5,000 motorcycle policemen, 33 helicopters and 6 airplanes. Alternate routes have been marked.

In the coordinated effort to ease the traffic nightmare, the Ministry on the Quality of Life has tried to calculate for the public what it costs to be stuck in traffic. It came out with a figure of \$2 an hour per person, an admittedly subjective estimate based on time lost, gasoline wasted and comfort surrendered.

ITALY SEEKS HELP IN HANOI ON FUMES

ROME, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Italian Government today asked a North Vietnamese expert on American jungle defoliants to come to Italy and help detoxify a northern area contaminated by poisonous fumes.

During the Vietnam war, Dr. Ton That Thut of Hanoi's Viet Duc hospital developed a method of treating persons afflicted by chemicals used by United States forces to defoliate jungle hiding places of Communist troops.

Officials at Italy's Higher Institute of Health said that the method involves application of a vegetable oil and animal fat solvent to skin areas contaminated by the chemical.

Authorities have ordered evacuation of almost 1,000 persons from the area surrounding the Iccade plant at Seveso, north of Milan, because of a cloud of poisonous gas that leaked from the plant July 10. Evacuation of 410 persons, including 100 children, was to begin tomorrow.

About 500 persons have been treated for skin rashes and liver disorders, apparently caused by the fumes containing the toxic defoliant chemical.

SENATE DISCLOSES VIETNAM TESTIMONY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who helped make policy during the Vietnam War in the 1960's, told Congress in 1950 the Indochina War was a nationalist dispute, perhaps "more of a political problem than a military problem."

Senate records disclosed today. Mr. Rusk also said Ho Chi Minh, the late Communist North Vietnamese leader, was popular and would win the war if France stopped backing his opponents — as it eventually did, leaving a vacuum to be filled by the United States.

"The problem of peace out there is not entirely, and may not be even largely, military in character," Mr. Rusk said in closed-door testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 8, 1950.

"The problem of winding up the Indochina affairs may be more of a political problem than a military problem. If the French pulled out right away, the situation there is such that it is probable that Ho Chi Minh would take over."

The committee disclosed his testimony today as part of an 840-page volume on secret testimony it took in 1949-50 on Indochina, the Middle East and alleged Communist infiltration of the State Department.

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Syrian Premier Replaced by a Favorite of the Army

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

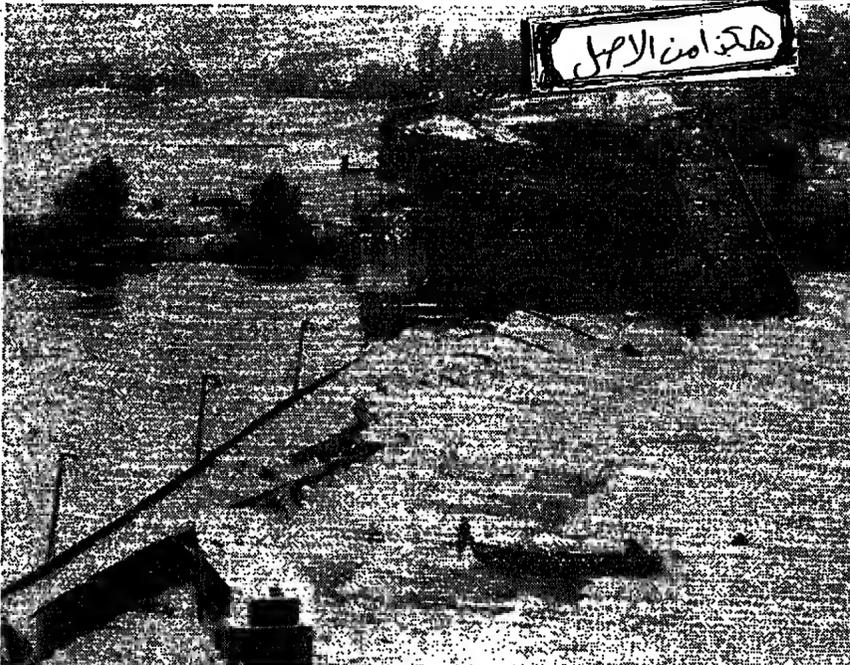
LEBANON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Hafez al-Assad of Syria today abruptly accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Ahmad al-Ayubi and named a retired general and personal friend to succeed him.

Gen. Abdel Rahman al-Nuri, the new Prime Minister, held the office before Assad was to be named. Assad's appointment was in an effort to please the forces in the wake of reports of discontent in the army over Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

Mr. Assad's appointment was in an effort to please the forces in the wake of reports of discontent in the army over Syrian intervention in Lebanon. The President has been taking this policy on a daily basis, making basic decisions but their execution to Mr. Assad and on the military of Gen. Hikmat Shehadi.

Thursday's representative of Syria and the Palestine Organization signed an agreement calling for a cease-fire in Lebanon and Syria's predominant role, based on the presence of 15,000 Syrian troops.

General Sir Hills is the first British monarch to be elected as head of state. He will stay in the Commonwealth and the Privy Council.



Central portion of bridge rests on the riverbed as a rescue boat approaches a bus that also fell into the Danube

4 Are Feared Killed in Collapse of a Bridge Over Danube in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Vienna's 40-year-old Reichsbrücke, a highway bridge spanning the Danube in the center of the Austrian capital, collapsed early today sweeping four people apparently to their deaths and blocking river traffic on one of Europe's main waterways.

The bridge is generally described as the busiest single stretch of road in Austria, linking the center of the city to new suburbs across the river. Its collapse cut streetcar routes, phone cables, gas pipes, water and electric power, and forced a major reorganization of public transport.

Officials said shipping on the Danube would be held up for as long as three weeks while the wreck of the bridge was blown up. Three temporary bridges will be built to take cars and streetcars.

Thousands of Viennese stood watching in heavy drizzle as engineers and army explosives experts examined the wreckage. The mayor said: "I have no reason at all to suspect foul play."

But up to now the engineers have just been shaking their heads in consternation that such a thing should happen. The Reichsbrücke was the only bridge to escape destruction by retreating Nazi regiments in May 1945, when the Russians fought their way into Vienna.

Part of the bridge's three-foot thick suspension chain crashed across the stern of the Rumanian passenger ship Otentia, tied up at the Quay. Only the crew was on board and there were no injuries.

But four people in a small blue Ford truck who had stopped on the bridge to help the three occupants of a Volkswagen that had lost a wheel were feared drowned.

Two repairmen from the Austrian Motoring Club who were on their way to help the Volkswagen fled to safety. "The bridge began to wobble and we slipped over. Then we just ran," said one.

Investigation Is Ordered "There was a massive bang, the bridge shot up in the air and then just crumpled," said Franz Andres, a 29-year-old repairman.

City authorities said they were baffled by the collapse, which happened when there was no unusual wind or current, no earth tremors and no heavy traffic.

Mayor Leopold Gratz ordered an immediate investigation, an emergency check and a police guard for all other bridges in the city.

have been arriving because of the growing guerrilla war. In the first six months of this year, migration figures showed that the country had a net loss of 2,280 whites, compared with a net gain of 1,590 in the same period last year.

Israelis Start Providing Jobs To Unemployed From Lebanon

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1—The first contingent of unemployed Lebanese crossed the border security fence today to work in Israel, opening the latest phase of what the Israelis call their "good fence" policy.

The Safad plant has also purchased part of the tobacco crop that Lebanese growers were unable to market because of the civil war.

Ministry of Labor officials in Galilee said that 100 to 150 Lebanese would be engaged later this week by the Jewish National Fund for work in forests near the border.

The workers are to commute daily. They will be paid in Israeli currency but will be able to convert their earnings into Lebanese pounds.

Meanwhile, in the occupied West Bank today, Arabs held their shops to protest imposition of a value-added tax on products in the occupied areas.

Vertical advertisement on the left edge of the page, partially obscured and difficult to read. It appears to be for a clothing store or department.

Advertisement for 'Prates' shoes, featuring a large image of a woman's leg in a high-heeled shoe. Text includes 'SALE' and '19% off'.

Advertisement for 'Sales Fifth Avenue' featuring a large image of a woman's leg in a high-heeled shoe. Text includes 'MY THREE PAISLEY PIECES NO MORE WEIGHTY THAN A PUFF OF CHEFON'.

Advertisement for 'Phone Mate' answering machine. It features an image of the device and text describing its features: 'Phone Mate answers your phone and takes messages.' It lists two models: Model #400 and Model #800.

Advertisement for 'BERGDORF GOODMAN' featuring a woman wrapped in a large, fringed blanket. Text includes 'THE WRAP UP' and 'The important accessory that wraps and wraps!'.

Advertisement for 'SHOEBIZ AL BENDEL' featuring a high-heeled shoe. Text includes 'soignée... how i love ya. black suede. or brown. \$72.'.

Macy's

Algerian Chief Cements Power but Widens Debate

By HENRY GRINGAR

Special to The New York Times

ALGIERS, July 29—Eleven years after gaining political control in a military coup, President Houari Boumediene, a remote and secretive leader, is widening public participation in political life while reaffirming his power.

The process began in May with open debate on a national charter proclaiming Algeria to be a one-party socialist and Islamic state. It is to end later this year with the first national elections for an Assembly and a president since September 1962, when an Assembly was elected shortly after independence was won from France.

The campaign to establish a more stable and responsive government is being carried on amid considerable diplomatic and military tension with Morocco over its occupation of the former Spanish Sahara. It is also accompanied by the emergence of open political opposition at home as economic and social strains accompany Algeria's efforts to become a modern industrial state. On June 27 the country approved the charter by a vote of 98 percent, which an official termed "a vote of confidence in Boumediene."

However, some serious warnings were seen both in the national debate and in the vote. People discovered that they were not alone in their grievances. They went about expressing them with such enthusiasm that it may be difficult to return to a system in which little criticism of political and social conditions or of the leadership was allowed.

Overcrowded Algiers, which has grown from 600,000 at independence to more than two million as a result of a continuing exodus from rural areas, showed itself much more discontent than the rest of the country. Abstentions ran to 81 percent against 7 percent elsewhere, and the no votes came to almost 7 percent.

The relative lack of approval of the charter was ascribed to some official quarters to the biased attitude of the capital, but much of it appeared to reflect discontent with living conditions. Living costs are higher here than elsewhere, distribution of goods is slipshod and in some areas a shortage of basic necessities is common. Disenchanted officials talk of Colonel Boumediene's response to the capital as "the garbage can of Algeria," and its potential as a threat to stability has been underlined despite the prospect of new national institutions.

In the fall a constitutional debate, in which hundreds of thousands of Algerians expressed themselves in meetings, and elections for the presidency, for which Colonel Boumediene is expected to be the only candidate, and for one-party states for the Assembly will follow. In 14 years as an



Houari Boumediene

independent nation, the country has never before engaged in so much discussion and voting. The discussion was launched by an unexpected and unwelcome source, as far as the leadership is concerned. In March a group of former leaders of the revolution against France issued the first of a series of manifestos condemning the absence of democratic institutions and deploring a foreign policy that had led to a split in North Africa and the danger of war with Morocco.

Four men took the initiative in demanding constitutional democracy—Ferhat Abbas, Benyoucef ben Khedda, Hocine Lahouel and Mohammed Kheireddine, all members of the wartime National Liberation Front who have since been cast aside. Committees of support were said to have been formed throughout the country, and the manifestos gained some circulation through the mails and through clandestine delivery by hand.

The four were believed to have been put under house arrest. Mr. ben Khedda, who ran a pharmacy in Algiers, founded it, nationalized Mr. Kheireddine, who had a plastics factory just outside the capital, was confronted with a strike by his employees, who denounced him as an exploiter. The factory was also nationalized.

Algerian leaders, who have a tendency to lecture the industrialized world as spokesmen for the poorer nonaligned nations, were obviously stung at in some areas a shortage of basic necessities is common. Disenchanted officials talk of Colonel Boumediene's response to the capital as "the garbage can of Algeria," and its potential as a threat to stability has been underlined despite the prospect of new national institutions.

In opening the debate, Colonel Boumediene, who took power in 1963, noted that he

had been accused of governing by force and said the debate "will be the best answer to certain reactionary demagogues at home and abroad." The long-restrained majority of the population of 17 million spoke out with such startling vehemence and frankness as to make life extremely uncomfortable for officials for several weeks.

The heavy socialist bureaucracy was denounced as corrupt and inefficient, constituting a new privileged elite in a country trying to abolish classes and class exploitation. "Is socialism a form of punishment for the people and a source of profits for certain vultures?" a letter writer asked. There were bitter complaints about the hardships of daily life although, theoretically, the debates were supposed to concentrate on the charter.

Some 750 changes were made in the 60,000-word text of the charter as a result of this outpouring of sentiment. "The

right to complete and objective information on all national and international problems" was included, although this has produced no discernible difference in the tightly controlled press, radio and television. Coercions were made to conservative opinion by proclaiming Islam as the religion of the state at the same time as the imposition of an Algerian-type socialism featuring public ownership of the means of production and participation by workers in decision-making in factory and on farm.

Although the language is Marxist in many respects, the word Marxist is not used, and officials make a distinction between Algeria's form of socialism and the materialistic kind of state capitalism found in Eastern Europe. "A Moslem can never be a Communist," an official asserted. But much of Algerian youth does not seem to adhere too closely to Moslem principles.

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Army Commanders in Uganda Are Reported Jailed by Amin

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Idi Amin of Uganda has placed several army commanders under arrest to head off a possible attempt to topple him from power, the Kenya newspaper Sunday Nation said today.

The report of arrests follows a report that 30 senior army officers last Thursday told resident Amin to resign because of the critical state of the nation's economy. Last weekend, according to Nairobi newspapers, two bombs exploded at Marshal Amin's command center in Kampala, the Uganda capital.

The Sunday Nation also reported that thousands of leaflets calling on President Amin to resign were distributed in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja and other towns Friday. Independent confirmation of opposition to President Amin's rule is not available, but there is widespread agreement among servers here that he is currently facing the steepest challenge since he seized power more than five years ago.

A Religious Issue
Among those reported by the Nairobi newspaper to be under arrest were the Defense Minister and Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Mustafa Adrisi, and Director of Public Safety, Ali Towel. The command of the paratroops, marines and mechanized regiments—the primary units based in Kampala—are also being held, the newspaper said.

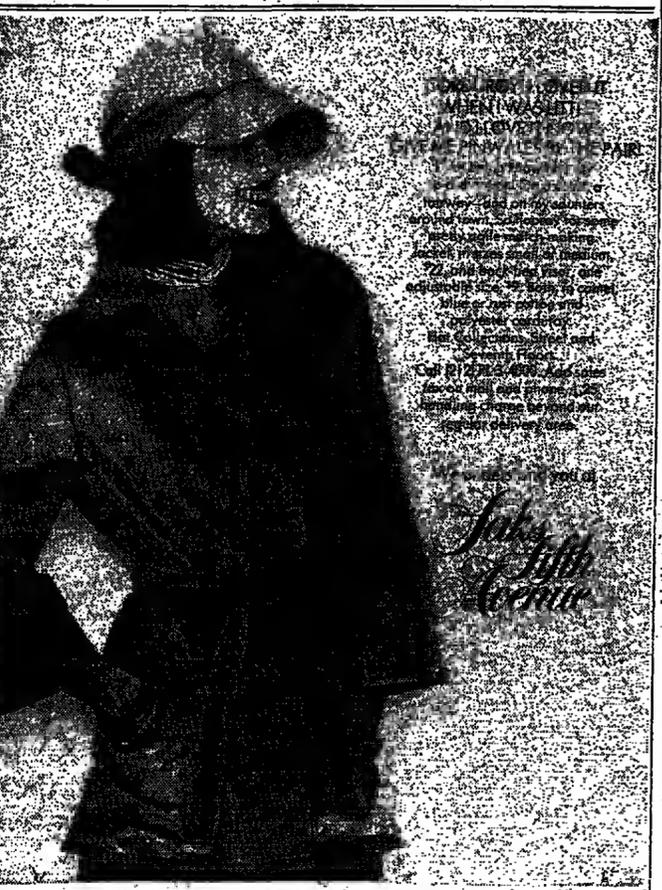
Since coming to power President Amin has surrounded himself with people from his own Kikwa tribe and recruited religion into Uganda politics by promoting the needs of Moslems. Half of the nation's people are Christians. President Amin is a Muslim.

Opposition to Amin is therefore an extreme form of opposition to his tribe and to Moslem community, especially northern Moslems, the newspaper report said. The report therefore seems set for a speedy changeover. Relations between Marshal Amin and the Kenyans have strained for several years because of a claim by Uganda leader to Kenyan territory. The strain was renewed last month when ideologist Amin accused the Kenyans of complicity in the July 3 raid that rescued passengers and crew members held hostage at Uganda's Entebbe airport. There was a Uganda invasion of Kenya and refugees reported to President Amin's army

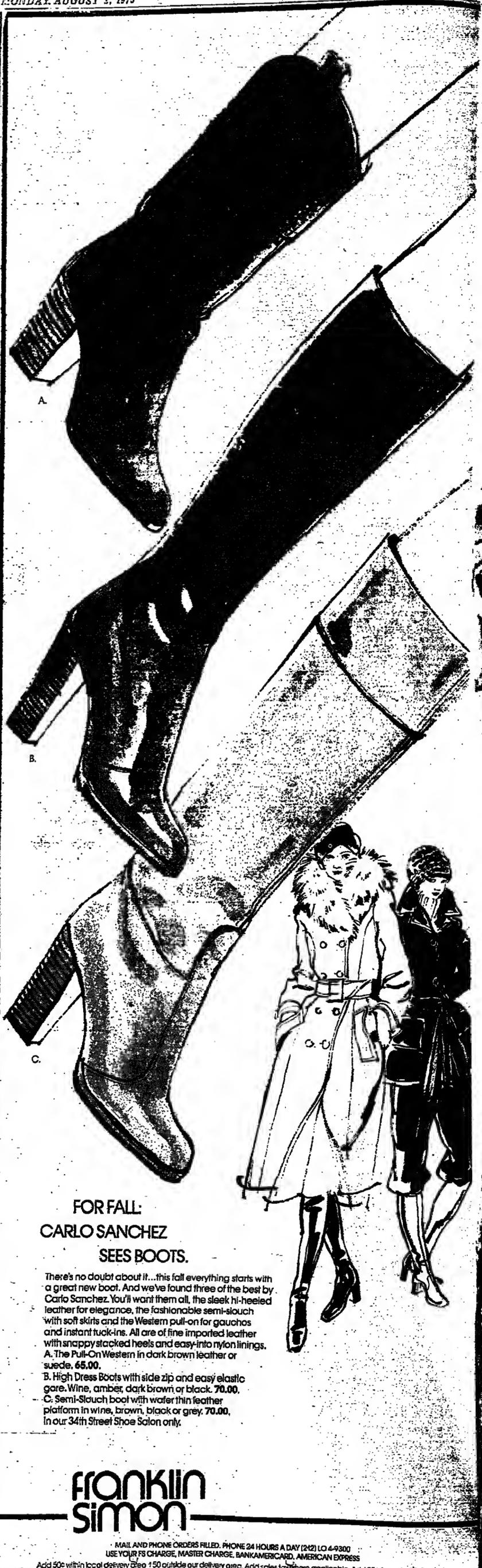
was murdering Kenyans in Uganda and seizing their property.

Britons Reported Held
NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Two Britons have been arrested by the police in northern Uganda and one of them has been charged with spying, informed sources said today.

They said Graham Clegg, 38, was picked up by the police in Soroti, last Wednesday and charged with spying. Several hours later a relative of Mr. Clegg, Jack Tully, 65 years old, went to Soroti police station to make inquiries and was himself arrested.



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- A. The Pull-On Western in dark brown leather or suede. 65.00.
- B. High Dress Boots with side zip and easy elastic gore. Wine, amber, dark brown or black. 70.00.
- C. Semi-slouch boot with water thin leather platform in wine, brown, black or grey. 70.00.

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JDY FINDS IRAN DEPENDENT ON U.S.

From Page 1, Col. 5
options; this is in practice
y review." Referring to the
agerial problems cited in
report, he added that it
"obvious that any such
program would have such
lems," but that these were
g dealt with and that the
sion had improved.

spected specialists in arms con-
trol. Mr. Mantel was formerly
with the White House Office of
Management and Budget and
Mr. Kemp is on leave from the
Fletcher School of Law and
Diplomacy at Tufts University.
The authors used their find-
ings to argue that "there is no
such thing as a 'nonbinding'
arms sales agreement. Even
though most Americans in Iran
are private contractors," they
said, "U.S. personnel and in-
evitably the U.S. Government
will be involved."
The report also made the
point, again confirmed by Ad-
ministration officials, that pres-
sures from private industry and
the military services to sell

arms to Iran reached such pro-
portions that in 1975, then
Secretary of Defense James R.
Schlesinger dispatched his own
personal representative to Iran
to help the Shah ward off the
arms merchants.
Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to
fly to Iran this week for a
three-day visit to discuss mu-
tual relations and world prob-
lems. The agenda is expected to
include discussion of an Iranian
proposal to barter its oil for
American arms.
The report noted that Iran
justified its purchases mainly in
terms of its fears of the Soviet
Union.
"Iranian officials expressed
concern at indirect, as well as

direct Soviet threats in the
future through the latter's ties
with neighboring India, Afghan-
istan and Iraq. These officials
are also worried about Soviet
support for radical groups on
the Arab side of the [Persian]
Gulf and Soviet encouragement
of separatist tendencies among
certain tribes in Iran."
But whatever the perceived
threat, the study's authors re-
cited considerable evidence to
the effect that Iran had given
the highest priority to "pre-
stige" weapons systems such as
the F-14 jet fighter, which re-
quire technological knowledge
that goes well beyond the socio-
economic development of the
country.

Iran is now considering pur-
chasing additional sophisticated
systems such as the F-16 and
F-18, the airborne command
post system known as Awacs,
and the Spruance Class de-
stroyer. Even without these,
the report concluded, "Iran is
already the dominant military
power in the Persian Gulf
area."
This is precisely what was
intended by decisions made
early in the Nixon Administra-
tion, according to the report.
Rather than replacing the Brit-
ish military presence in the
area, Mr. Nixon "decided to
rely on local power to preserve
stability in the Gulf area and,
accordingly, adopted the 'twi-

pillar' policy that presumed co-
operation between Iran and
Saudi Arabia and a coincidence
of their interests with those of
the U.S."
One of the main purposes of
the study was to alert Con-
gress that it has been focusing
too much of its attention on
requests for approval of arms
sales and hardly any attention
at all on the secondary effects
of the sales. After the sales
contract has been signed, the
study noted, "the entire spec-
trum of military operations—
procurement, finance, logistics,
maintenance, and training—
may continue for ten or more
years."

Thais Report Skirmish With Cambodians in Gulf

BAANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1
(AP)—A sea battle erupted
between two Cambodian Com-
munist gunboats and a Thai
navy ship after two Thai fish-
ing boats came under attack,
the police said today.
A Thai trawler was sunk by
the Cambodian boats. The Thai
navy ship damaged one Cam-
bodian vessel in the skirmish
in the Gulf of Siam, the auth-
orities said.
The shooting began when two
Thai fishing boats were at-
tacked off the Thai-Cambodian
border area of Trat Province,
July 7.

165 miles southeast of Bangkok,
the report said. One of the fish-
ing boats escaped and alerted
the navy ship patrolling nearby.
Coast Power Cutoffs Likely
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1—
The Pacific Gas & Electric
Company said today that, se-
quential curtailments of power
were very much a possibility
in northern California in the
next few months because of
severe drought. A spokesman
said the curtailments, involv-
ing entire neighborhoods,
would last "for at least one
hour each day." The state's
Public Utilities Commission au-
thorized such blackouts on
July 7.



Either it's your son's PeeWee
football game or a few chukkers of
polo. But always, it's Bill Haire,
your classic good sport.



Yes, time and again you turn to
Bill Haire. Because his classic
sportswear is part of your beautiful
game plan. He starts with perfect parts,
adds new detailing, fresh concepts.
And you're the winner. With a
brilliantly easy fall wardrobe.
Here for Friedrichs in pure wool:
The outerwear tunic sweater in
oatmeal for S,M or L sizes,
100.00. The menswear tattersall
shirt scarf in cream and brown
viyella, 50.00 The glen plaid
trouser pant in brown, 84.00.
The front zip hooded cable
sweater in brown wool and
acrylic for S,M or L sizes, 58.00.
The glen plaid trouser skirt in
brown, 76.00. All for 4 to 14 sizes.
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U.S. GROUP OF 49 LEAVES VIETNAM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8. Just sat around, played a lot of tennis and drank. Herman A. McDonald, 36 years old, of San Raphael, Calif., said he had spent several months in various Vietnamese jails in An Nhon Province on the central coast.

Frederick N. Golden, however, said he was glad to go. Mr. Golden, a 53-year-old architect from Chicago, had voluntarily stayed behind, watching the last American evacuation aircraft take off from Saigon in April last year, so that he could try to get out of the country.

Mr. Golden worked for the International Red Cross. He said that he recently applied for Vietnamese citizenship, but was turned down.

Paul Louis Horton, who stated he formerly worked with the International Voluntary Services, a private agency doing Peace-Corps type work, said he, too, had wanted to stay on in Saigon, although he was taken to the plane today from Chi Hoa Prison.

Mr. Horton, who had been in jail since his detention April 6, said he had been well treated. "The people are better off now in Vietnam," he said.

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Frederick N. Golden, an architect, is met by a friend as he arrived in Bangkok after flight from Saigon. "It's not a very nice place there, these days," he said.

prisoned said that in general they had been well treated by the Saigon authorities in the last year. Some lived with friends or relatives, who also helped out when funds ran short.

Richard Hughes, a well-known shoeshine stand operator in Saigon, was given a few days to wind up his business. Theresa Reed, an American with friends in France, indicated her wish to go to Paris rather than the United States.

Harlow Gay, a black married to a Vietnamese woman, who is believed to have been in jail for some time. The fourth American, not mentioned officially by the Vietnamese, is believed to be Tucker Gugelman, who has either disappeared or is in jail.

These who had not been im- have registered with the Viet- news broadcasts.

Brooklyn Man Tells of Life in Saigon

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Mr. Posner said, but by the spring of last year, when the North Vietnamese were rolling quickly through South Vietnam, he realized she was in serious trouble.

Mr. Posner said he had quickly realized how hopeless his task was. "There was no way for me to get to the delta," he said, "and I also had picked up two little boys, children of a friend of mine. I never did get them out."

He watched the last helicopter take off from the roof of the American Embassy and went to the rooftop restaurant in the Caravelle Hotel "to think."

He said he had planned to remain in Bangkok about a week, attending to personal matters including making arrangements for his wife's return to the United States.

He said he was upset about some things. He was disappointed that the American community did not get together in Saigon.

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Parents Express Relief

For Sol and Nettie, the parents of Gerald yesterday was a day of relief and anxiety.

The relief came in the form of a representative of the Department called Mr. Posner to say that he had arrived in Bangkok.

Mr. Posner said he had arrived in Bangkok yesterday. He said he had arrived in Bangkok yesterday.

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Announcing Limited Edition 1976 Olympic commemorative coins—the first ever issued by the Yemen Arab Republic.



(Shows) 75 Rials gold—actual size: 28mm φ. (Not shown) 10 Rials silver—actual size: 45mm φ.

A major addition to the corpus of monies on the Olympic Games. 75 Rials gold, (900/1000 fine), 10 Rials silver, (925/1000 fine).

Acknowledged appreciation potential and a great collecting opportunity. These coins have legal tender force in the Yemen Arab Republic and are intended to replace the Maria Theresa Taler.

Selected coins of very high quality, free of all mixing defects, with fully polished surfaces, BU specimens of the 75 Rials gold coins and 10 Rials silver are limited to 8,000, and orders will be refused when the limited edition is fully covered.

The ultimate achievement of the mining art, proof coins in both 75 Rials gold and 10 Rials silver are absolutely limited to two of each per order. The total issue will not exceed 4,000 each of the silver and gold.

Order form for the Yemen Arab Republic Olympic coins. Includes fields for name, address, phone, and a list of coins to order with prices.

ABC Carpet Co. advertisement. You will Always Find the Carpeting You Want by Names You Trust, at Well Below the Usual Retail. Features a price of \$4 to \$12 per sq. yd.

Thomas introduces a new concept in hair transplants. Solution to BALDNESS, at last. We can now end your Baldness permanently.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.



When gin was invented in Holland it was called Genever.

When gin was perfected in England it was named Bee Feater.

BEEFEATER

LONDON DISTILLED DRY GIN

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY ROSSINI B.V., N.Y. 94 PROOF, 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

Peking Missions Evacuating Families

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

area and shook Peking on Wednesday. The statement yesterday declared that "strong aftershocks may occur within the coming days and the epicenter may possibly be moving in the direction of Peking." Tangshan is 100 miles south-east of Peking.

Spokesmen for most embassies evacuating dependents felt that even a small likelihood of a severe earthquake in the Peking area, given its potential for hardship, was justification for sending out wives and children.

Several embassies were also busy yesterday shredding and burning sensitive documents lest an earthquake send them spilling outside into their grounds.

Miners Said to Escape

An official Chinese report this morning announced that there had been a low death toll among coal miners working underground in the Tangshan area when the first and most severe earthquake struck early Wednesday morning.

But the same report made no reference to the overall death toll from what was the most powerful earthquake in the world in 12 years.

"An overwhelming majority of the miners at Kailuan [the coal field in the Tangshan area] who were on night shift underground when the earthquake struck returned to the surface safely," said the official press agency, Hsinhua.

The report added the vague assurance that "many people in the city are now out of

danger." Hsinhua went on to refer to army troops working to devise ways to rescue the injured and to "several thousand medical workers" aiding them.

The report emphasized on the "heroic struggle" of government and party officials and army personnel, some of whom have been working "several days and nights on end."

It appeared last night that the main staging area for the relief effort is the city of Mukden, 300 miles northeast of Tangshan. The arrival and departure boards at Peking's airport showed many extra flights to and from that city, which is the transportation hub of China's highly industrialized northeast region.

Civilian Planes Commandeered

It appears that large numbers of China's civilian passenger planes have been commandeered to assist in the movement of relief workers and supplies. A few foreigners traveling outside Peking have been told that they could not continue their journeys by air because lanes are not available.

Some relief supplies are going out to the center of the earthquake area from Peking by road. Last night a convoy of at least 40 armed trucks moved into the city to pick up material. Smaller numbers of trucks are leaving Peking regularly, carrying such supplies as reed matting.

Some embassy officials described their decision to evacuate dependents as having been dictated chiefly by convenience. Living in the embassies was producing fatigue and unhappiness among mothers and children and frustration among staff members who found it hard to work while their offices were being used as playpens and bedrooms.

"It's not because we think our lives are in danger," said Ambassador John Small of Canada, who insisted on calling the move a relocation rather than an evacuation.

Many Sleeping Outdoors

Hundreds of thousands of people are living and sleeping outdoors here, and fears have been expressed that makeshift dwellings along almost every street in Peking will become a breeding ground for disease.

People are packed together closely and even though they seem to be using their usual communal toilets in nearby residences, hygienic standards are expected to suffer.

Although there appears to be more than sufficient food, some foreigners yesterday said that meat and milk they purchased over the weekend showed signs of deterioration.

Some Staff Sent Out

Some embassies, including those of Canada and Japan, were sending out some staff members as well as dependents, while the Australian and British Embassies were reducing their staffs sharply. At least one embassy, Afghanistan's, is closing temporarily.

The United States liaison office here is sending its dependents, including four infants, to Tokyo.

Foreigners in the country are also leaving. The Peking and Hsinhua Hotels, the main ones for tourists and businessmen, closed off most of their rooms during the weekend and sent their guests to a hastily erected tent city. Yesterday many of

The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Aug. 2, 1976

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Third conference on law of sea—3 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters, TORS: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

the hundred or so tents appeared to be empty.

Toll Estimates Vary

PEKING, Monday, Aug. 2 (Agence France-Press)—Estimates of the death toll to last week's two major earthquakes, which were centered in the city of Tangshan, range from 100,000 to a million. A foreign ministry spokesman, however, insisted that "all the figures put forward in the foreign press have been merely speculative."

"Up to now," he said, "the official Chinese authorities have not published any figures on the number of victims."

Evacuation to Canton

PEKING, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Many women and children, including 50 British dependents and some 25 Australians, were evacuated in two special planes tonight to Canton in south China.

They traveled in convoys of cars 16 miles from Peking's diplomatic quarter to the airport. Among other nationalities on the aircraft were about 15 Egyptians and the entire complement of the small Lebanese embassy.

At least two embassies, those of Britain and Australia, have taken the warnings of new earthquakes seriously enough to destroy their top-secret documents.

Life Continues Normal For Rest of the China

SIAM, China, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—While the earthquake zone of northern China struggled to cope with disaster, life in the rest of the country seemed to be continuing normally.

Chinese outside the Peking-Tangshan area seem to have least idea of the scope of last Wednesday's earthquake than the average Parisian or New Yorker. A correspondent was traveling in Northern Shensi Province last week, and like the vast majority of Chinese received no news of the quake until the official radio announcement more than 24 hours later.

All the correspondent's guide would say about it was: "Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of our Party have sent a message of sympathy to the people in the afflicted region."

The reaction seemed the same everywhere; the correspondent reported. Some Chinese were quick to insist that the Central Government was organizing relief work and that casualties would have been far heavier in the pre-Communist days.

Deaths Not Mentioned

At no point did the tragedy of Tangshan seem to be discussed in human terms. No body mentioned deaths or damaged beyond a vague reference to "heavy losses."

"Constant assurances were given that Chairman Mao and the Party would do all possible to help the stricken area."

An official said that airlifts of medical personnel, drugs and other supplies had been organized from some outside provinces. But no real clue was given of the role

that the rest of China playing in relief work.

Asked whether they thought the frail, 86-year-old Chairman may have any in the quake, two of in two different small plied that perhaps he not in the area.

A Western diplomat Peking said an official had hinted that the man might have been the capital at the time.

South Africa Blacks Demands for Racial

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Black leaders presented a list of demands for racial reform today with a list of demands for racial reform.

The leaders told that blacks assembled in a soccer stadium in Soweto should withdraw (that township) and they school boycott. Soweto tense after a week of a June that left at least 1 sons dead and more the injured.

Other demands include abolition of black trade legislation to raise an end to job discrimination this nation of 18 million and 4 million whites.

Louisville Pipefitters

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—From 850 to 9 pipefitters went on strike today after their contract expired. They are men Local 522 of the Union of Plumbers and Pipefitters, and are craftsmen who install large cooling and systems.

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**Continues North
Best of the Business Urged to Press South Africa**

THOMAS A. JOHNSON speaks to the New York Times.

STON, Aug. 1—Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, today urged American corporations with investments in South Africa to declare a moratorium on future investments until it changes its apartheid policies.

Mr. Jordan's proposed "Corporate Alliance for Black South Africa" was outlined in his address to the league's annual conference, which had a four-day session in the Boston Sheraton.

His recommendations, to more than 350 American executives with some \$1.5 billion invested in South Africa, that they should refuse to invest in the all-black "homelands" or "Bantustans" published their opposition to the apartheid laws, and the legalization of pay for black workers support equal opportunities in jobs, education and training programs.

Mr. Jordan returned last month from his first trip to South Africa. He was a member of the board of directors of the Xerox Corporation.

Want 'Clout' Used

He said that the black South Africans were unequivocal in their opinion that American corporations should not withdraw from South Africa. Mr. Jordan said tonight, "They need the jobs these corporations bring. They told me that these corporations should make better use of their economic clout to tear down the walls of apartheid." He also said, "Corporate leaders often justify their presence in South Africa with claims that they are a force for liberalization of the nation's racial climate. Thus, they should be responsive to the new initiative that will influence South Africa's rulers."

Mr. Jordan said that "the alternative is to await the inevitable explosion and see America's prestige and economic interests throughout the continent swept away in righteous anger."

League officials and close observers are placing great significance on Mr. Jordan's proposals since the Urban League, with 104 chapters nationwide, enjoys a far greater closeness to corporate America than does any other organization of black Americans.

Involved With League

Many of the corporations now collecting 18 percent return on their investments in South Africa (compared to 16 percent from investments in other overseas areas) have or have had executives on the league's national board of directors or on the organization's national affiliate boards. Many have made significant contributions in money or personnel to the league programs. Many others are members of the Urban League's commerce and industry council, which has involved corporations in attempts to solve this nation's domestic racial problems.

These corporations include General Motors, Xerox, Chase Manhattan Bank, Firestone, Union Carbide, Mobil Oil, I.B.M. and Goodyear.

While his predecessor, the late Whitney M. Young Jr., refused to serve on corporate boards, Mr. Jordan serves on the boards of the Bankers Trust Company, the Celanese Corporation, J. C. Penney and Xerox Corporation. Mr. Jordan has said that this did not constitute any conflict of interest but instead helped the Urban League because of the contacts he has built with industry decision makers.

There was some speculation here that American corporations had already approved of Mr. Jordan's recommendations as a means of making their positions in South Africa more compatible with black African and world opinion, as well as more compatible with the new policies outlined recently by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Aides to Mr. Jordan said that recommendations on South Africa had not been discussed with either corporate officials or officials of the United States Government.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to elaborate on that policy when he speaks to the league's conference here tomorrow night.

Mr. Jordan also called for a "national youth employment program" to provide jobs and opportunities for young people between 16 and 24.

He said the program would:

- Establish by law the right of all young people to an education to equip them to participate fully in the economy.
- Ensure that young people are not discriminated against in employment because of their age.
- Establish a Federal youth employment agency to deal with the special problems of youth employment.
- Organize massive Federal job creation programs aimed at young people that would also make the maximum use of local community groups.

The official said that because of the current high unemployment rates for young people, "America grows millions of black and white youngsters for marginal existence; it fosters a future expansion of welfare rolls, and it nurtures the smoldering fires of anger and rebellion."

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Varied Interests of Carter's Pollster Raise Conflict Questions

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 1—Patrick H. Caddell is the public opinion poll taker for the Democratic Presidential nominee, Jimmy Carter. But more than any other poll taker in past elections, he has also become an influential adviser to his candidates on political tactics and strategy.

In particular, Mr. Caddell, only 26 years old, has advised Mr. Carter on his reading of the basic fears, hopes, attitudes, prejudices, motivations

and likely behavior of the American public — a reading that seems to correspond closely to Mr. Carter's own.

But Mr. Caddell, one of the most successful of a new generation of poll takers, performs a similar, if not identical, function for nearly 30 commercial clients, including some of the largest and most powerful corporations in the United States and the Saudi Arabian Government. He says he is negotiating with "six or seven" important foreign banks and unnamed governments as potential customers.

This has aroused questions, not easy to answer, of whether Mr. Caddell's interests are in conflict, or could be construed to be.

Some Concern
Even several of Caddell's friends and associates in past election battles, such as the 1972 Presidential campaign of Senator George McGovern, have privately expressed disquiet, but more on the grounds of the corporate contracts than because of Saudi Arabia.

"It's troublesome," said one associate. "It's a hard line to draw," said another, "but it raises questions."

Mr. Caddell says, "It's a serious question, I suppose." But he argues that his role as a poll taker is a \$1,500 a month political consultant to Mr. Carter is carefully differentiated from his commercial work.

Mr. Carter himself said last month that Mr. Caddell played no role in formulating Mr. Carter's Middle East policy, which is strongly pro-Israel, and that he saw nothing "improper" in Mr. Caddell's contact with Saudi Arabia. He also said that he did not think Mr. Caddell should "have to give up his other subscribers where most of his income is derived."

Two Businesses
Mr. Caddell operates two different businesses under two different, privately held corporations. His political polling for Mr. Carter, and for scores of previous clients, is done by Cambridge Survey Research Inc., which polls "only for Democrats and mostly for liberal Democrats."

The second concern, Cambridge Reports, which began operations in 1974, sells a massive "in-depth" survey of United States national attitudes on economic, political, and even social questions to such clients as Exxon, Westinghouse, Sears, Federated Department Stores, Aetna Life and Casualty and the Democratic National Committee, which paid \$20,000 a year, and Saudi Arabia, which pays \$50,000.

Each quarter clients of Cambridge Reports receive a handsome, black looseleaf notebook divided by color-coded index tags and containing 300 or more pages of text, tables and appendices. It is based on random polling of 1,500 people and on a continuing monitoring of the opinions of a more or less permanent "panel" of 700 respondents.

Also, the clients are sometimes permitted to request that Mr. Caddell's surveys ask so-called "proprietary" questions of special interest to the client. He asserts, however, that he does much less of this than other survey concerns and is determined "not to let the tail wag the dog."

He says that only once has Saudi Arabia commissioned such proprietary questions in a survey of what "Americans feel about Saudi Arabia, very innocuous stuff."

In a recent interview, Mr. Caddell also asserted that "the report is purely a research product." Saying he provided "a product and not a service" to clients, Mr. Caddell added that his company played "no advocacy or representational role."

Subsequent to that interview, however, it was learned that in March of this year Mr. Caddell's concern furnished to Westinghouse, a member of the Atomic Industry Forum, a memorandum proposing a suggested "Public Nuclear Acceptance Campaign."

Noting that a voter initiative proposal to limit nuclear power development was on the ballot in California (it lost in the June 8 primary), the memo said that the passage of the proposal "will send tremors far beyond California."

The memorandum went on to discuss the need for a "national unified campaign" by the nuclear energy industry, employing the talents of professional, experienced political campaign technicians.

"People do not recognize the cosmic implication of their vote," it added. It said that atomic forces were using the "mushroom cloud" and other symbols to foster the belief that nuclear power plants were not safe. The "traditional" efforts of the industry to counter with technical arguments that nuclear power was safe would be inadequate, the memorandum said, because voters could not understand them.

"The industry needs to find levers with equal emotional intensity: massive unemployment, no growth, poor living standards, runaway costs and foreign dominance."

And in what might be construed as a conflict of interest within a conflict of interest for a pollster who also represents the oil-rich kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the memorandum said that the electrical industry should stress "the very real and most serious threat to national security by foreign dominance caused by our basic reliance on Middle Eastern oil, which has no credible line of defense as a reliable source of energy to the United States, Europe and Japan."

Dissatisfied Customers
An official of Scientist Institute for Public Information, an environmentalist public interest organization, disclosed that Mr. Caddell's company had been conducting a poll for them when they learned of the Westinghouse memorandum. The poll contract was canceled in anger, and one official said, "I have learned there is no ethical code for poll takers."

When questioned about the Westinghouse memorandum, Mr. Caddell said it did not represent a contradiction of his earlier assertion that Cambridge Reports played no "advocacy" or "representational" role for clients.

He said that the memorandum had been written in response to a Westinghouse request and that "it's really not a refutation of the claim that he is selling commercial clients only a research product."

Mr. Caddell said that he had never written a similar document for Saudi Arabia.

An examination of the 1976 first quarter report of Cambridge Reports indicates that there would be little in it of practical use to the anti-Zionist, Saudi Arabian government.

One passage of the quarterly report said, "Most Americans are also hostile to the prospect of foreign investment," which might be of some interest to the petro-dollar-rich kingdom.

Question on Boycott
One question in the survey found that Americans would strongly favor a food and economic boycott against Arab states if the Arab reimposed an oil embargo on the United States.

What do Mr. Caddell's domestic clients get from Cambridge Reports? To borrow a word from a political journalist, Caddell's company has been "intergalactical" conclusions based, however, on carefully done public attitude surveying.

Among the conclusions were: "That Americans early this year had lost confidence in the pace of economic recovery but nonetheless had high purchase intentions."

That Americans were un-

ready to believe that it was necessary to "trade off" protection of the environment to achieve greater economic growth, and a corollary conclusion that "this conviction will, of course, make them less tolerant of any compromises that may be needed to promote economic growth."

Mr. Caddell argues that his main job is not to change public opinion, but to measure it. "It's inappropriate for business clients to want favors from us and that's not what we sell them." He also argues that some corporate law firms that sometimes are involved with government officials and politicians have equal or more serious potential conflicts of interest than do public opinion survey concerns.

He also says, accurately, that his position is not unprecedented. Other pollsters have worked for both political candidates and for commercial clients.

Close to Carter
Mr. Caddell's own friends point out, however, that no other pollster has been so close to a candidate. One of them says, "Caddell advises only on politics and not so much on policy. But politics is hard to separate from policy and policy impacts heavily on corporations. It may not be so much what Caddell does as what his clients' expectations are."

In what is almost certainly not a wholly serious statement, Mr. Caddell says that he might "have to retire" if the controversy continues. "Jimmy Carter is the most important relationship I have," he adds.

The young bachelor will not divulge his annual income, net

of less successful "bumming around" free life style.

"Six years ago I said this is all I know," said one of my friends. "There are all kinds of myself I haven't intellectually and past the Carter campaign quarters is very unaccepting any criticism of him. We chose him he is the best."

Carter's campaign Hamilton Jordan. It is also important now forgiving Mr. C to be toward his favored in April Mr. Caddell's liberal speech write Robert Shrum who after nine days and "not and deceptive."

It was, perhaps, the embarrassing moment of Mr. Carter, partly handled questionably, but soon Shrum Incident Mr. Shrum walked into an Atlanta suite to see Mr. Carter (former Georgia Governor) smiled and said, "I have you brought a speech writer?"

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His candidate needed "a Northern connection" (Mr. Sears being interviewed in Los Angeles yesterday)

Bold Reagan Tactician John Patrick Sears 3d

By JON NORDHEIMER

It was an Eotabbe-like strike, deep inside enemy territory, a lightning-quick action designed to snatch the prize while the opposition was caught flat-footed and confounded. The capture of Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a liberal even by Democratic standards, by the conservative forces of Ronald Reagan was a daring stroke to give the candidate a foothold in the more moderate ranks of the Republican Party.

Mr. Reagan was the commander-in-chief who signed the orders, but his chief of staff originated the plan and worked out the details of the attack, and he is a man who is widely acknowledged to be one of the best political operatives in either party, John Patrick Sears 3d, national manager of the Reagan campaign.

That reputation might be confirmed or shattered in the days ahead as the full impact of the Schweiker coup on the fight for the Republican nomination becomes clearer.

It was Mr. Sears who became convinced in recent weeks of the need for a "Northern connection" to sell the conservative former Governor of California to the more moderate elements of the party.

It was a daring gamble, the recent Israeli raid to the hostages at the Ugandan post at Entebbe. And it was the 36-year-old Mr. Sears who convinced Mr. Reagan and Mr. Schweiker of the great risks to their involvement in such a coupling of political opposites were worth taking.

In the boisterous world of American politics, where the art of backslapping and backslapping are cherished attributes, John Sears is a reserved and low-keyed figure, who uses his lawyer's training and gifts of persuasion to move people gently through a process of reason, sometimes to conclusions they previously resisted.

"One-on-One" Man
John is the best one-on-one communicator in political waters in the country today," says James Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, who in early 1974 was one of the emissaries to enlist Mr. Sears in the Californian's planning for the 1976 election. "I've seen him sit down with persons with a view 180 degrees away from his, and by the time the meeting ended they were clamping at the bit to go to work for him."

Mr. Sears' political reputation was established early in his career. In 1966, as a 26-year-old lawyer in a New York law firm, his political savvy impressed one of the senior partners who happened to have a certain unrequited fascination with the Presidency, Richard M. Nixon. So Mr. Sears became a full-time advance man and strategist for Mr. Nixon's new bid for the White House and was the executive director of the Nixon for President Committee from June 1967 until the election victory.

In the first Nixon Administration he was a special White House counsel and because the chief liaison between the President and the Republican National Committee, overseeing to a large part the patronage network that is one of the most important tasks confronting any new administration.

Mr. Sears, however, fell out of favor with the triumvirate that in the first year of office succeeded in dominating the inner circle around Mr. Nixon—John Mitchell, H. R. Halde- man and John Ehrlichman.

"Sears was a guy who believed good relations with the press was an integral part of any successful administration, but he ran into a group of men who fed Nixon's fears of the press," said a former insider in recalling the struggle between the conservative and more moderate elements in the early Nixon White House.

A White House counsel who genuinely enjoyed the

company of reporters at late-night watering holes clearly was destined for problems with the men inside the White House, Mr. Sears was forced out of his job before 1969 was over. It was later disclosed that he was among 13 White House staff members who had their phones tapped between May 1969 and February 1971 on the orders of Administration officials.

Mr. Sears regrets what he calls a major miscalculation he made about Mr. Nixon in their early political collaboration that led both men to the White House and said this about the former President: "I saw that he had deep personal insecurities, along with great strengths, but I believed that once he was finally President he could act with more confidence and assurance. Instead the insecurities became more pronounced."

Born July 3, 1940, on a fairly prosperous dairy farm outside Syracuse, he gained his Republicanism from his father, who traced his family back to the first settlers in North America, and his Catholicism, from his mother, whose family came to this country during the potato famine in Ireland. He was deeply affected at age 10 by the death of his father in a farm accident, and was reared by his mother and three older sisters.

After attending Christian Brothers Academy in Syracuse, he went to Notre Dame University to study chemistry in preparation for a career in psychiatry. But in the last year at Notre Dame he managed a friend's successful campaign for senior class president, and has never really left the world of politics since then. He earned a law degree at Georgetown University.

Mr. Sears is reserved, almost to the point of shyness, and rarely shows emotion outside of soft laughter. He does crossword puzzles "to keep verbal," but outside of the flood of newspapers, memos and paperwork that cross his desk he does very little reading. He maintains that scholarly people spend all their time absorbing the ideas of others and spend little time thinking for themselves.

"He is cool, an unflappable and has a great capacity to size other people up," says a close associate. "In that way he's never really abandoned his wish to be a psychiatrist."

Schweiker and Sears Predict Delegate Shifts Toward Reagan

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Two leaders of Ronald Reagan's Presidential campaign said today that there would be significant favorable shifts of delegates behind the Californian next week, but neither mentioned specific delegates or numbers.

Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Mr. Reagan's choice for Vice President, said on N.B.C.'s "Meet the Press" television program: "I think you are going to see the beginning of the cracking of the Northeastern delegation and I think you will see the momentum turn around."

Under questioning by reporters Mr. Schweiker said that "you will see a very interesting and exciting week this week. I think some of the pundits who were beginning to say things last week will begin to take a second look."

Sears Also Confident
Meanwhile, John P. Sears, Mr. Reagan's chief political strategist, was making similar promises on A.B.C.'s television program "Issues and Answers": "I think starting tomorrow we will begin to back up that allegation" that Mr. Reagan could pick up delegates in the Northeast.

Mr. Sears has been quoted as saying that Mr. Reagan's choice of Mr. Schweiker as a running mate would help his candidacy

in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois. But now, a week after the liberal Pennsylvania Republican was selected by Mr. Reagan, the only shifts in delegates appeared to be away from Mr. Reagan to President Ford.

Senator Hugh Scott, Mr. Schweiker's Republican colleague from Pennsylvania and a Ford supporter, said on another television program, CBS's "Face the Nation," that he believed the Schweiker move had caused two or three delegates in the Pennsylvania delegation to shift from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Scott, the Senate majority leader, echoed the Ford campaign assertion that Mr. Ford already had commitments from enough delegates to give him a first ballot victory at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo. The needed amount is 1,130. The Reagan campaign says it also has enough support for a first ballot victory.

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\$ 2000	\$ 2000	\$ 177.10	\$ 2125.20	\$ 930.00	\$ 2244.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 950.00
3000	3000	265.70	3182.70	1410.00	3592.70	880.00	880.00	400.00	1360.00
4000	4000	354.30	4240.30	1870.00	4610.30	1160.00	1160.00	530.00	1890.00

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\$ 4000	\$ 4000	\$ 354.30	\$ 8463.60	\$ 1410.00	\$ 9873.60	\$ 700.00	\$ 10573.60	\$ 430.00	\$ 15173.60
6000	6000	531.45	12188.40	2115.00	14303.40	1050.00	15353.40	640.00	16633.40
8000	8000	708.60	1						

4-Term Representative and Michigan's Secretary of State Lead Primary Race for Hart's Senate Seat

WILLIAM K. STEVENS Special to the New York Times

TROIT, Aug. 1—A black Democrat from Detroit and a Republican from Ann Arbor are considered the best bet to win the Michigan primary for Tuesday to fill the seat vacated by Sen. Philip A. Hart, a Democrat who is retiring after 18 years in the Senate.

The Detroit challenger is Richard H. Austin, 63 years old, who is Michigan's Secretary of State. In January, he would be the State's first black Secretary.

The only senatorial race in either party's primary is the one for the seat vacated by Sen. Hart. He was narrowly beaten in the first black mayor election in Detroit.

Ann Arbor Representative Marvin L. Esch, who will be 49 the day of the primary, a middle-

the-roader now in his fourth term in Congress, has won the admiration of political professionals by managing to be elected as a Republican in a district that includes not only the heavily liberal University of Michigan community, but also numerous auto workers.

Both Mr. Austin and Mr. Esch have three opponents in the primary, but there the similarity in their campaigns ends.

Patronage an Issue

On the Democratic side, Mr. Austin broke out of the starting gate far in front, according to local polls. But he has been fighting a potentially damaging issue involving long-standing patronage practices and political kickbacks in the Secretary of State's office.

A poll taken for The Detroit News between July 8 and 11 showed some opinion in Mr. Austin's support. But it still had him ahead of his nearest chal-



Richard H. Austin

poll was directed by Patrick Caddell of Cambridge Survey Research Inc., who is the pollster for Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential nominee.

But although Mr. Caddell directed the poll, it was conducted by Riegle campaign workers, and Mr. Riegle's opposition attacked it as inaccurate and self-serving.

Representative James G. O'Hara of Utica ran third in both polls, while James Elsmann, a Birmingham lawyer, ran far back.

Mr. Riegle, 38, is in his fifth term in Congress. Elected originally as a Republican, he broke early with the Nixon Administration and in February 1973 switched to the Democratic Party.

Mr. O'Hara, 50, is a nine-term Congressman who once was known as a liberal but whose record has turned more conservative on some issues in recent years. Mr. Elsmann ran

for Congress in the 1970 Democratic primary but lost.

In contrast to Mr. Austin's long head start, Mr. Esch seemed for a long time unable to break out of a four-man pack in the Republican campaign. The only issue in that campaign has been simply who is better able to face a Democrat in November.

The July 8-11 Detroit News poll showed Mr. Esch leading his nearest rival, Thomas Brennan of Lansing, a former Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, by 30 percent to 13 percent.

Not far behind Mr. Brennan was former Representative Robert Huber of Troy, while Deane Baker, an Ann Arbor businessman, trailed the field.

Mr. Brennan, 47, was elected judge in two lower courts before winning a seat on the Supreme Court in 1966. He resigned from that court in 1973 in a controversy over whether



Marvin L. Esch

he was engaged in a conflict of interest by being a judge and operating a private law school in Lansing at the same time.

Mr. Huber, 53, a former mayor of Troy, ran against Lenore Romney in the Republican senatorial primary in 1970, barely losing to her. A conservative, he won election to a single term in Congress in 1972, largely on an antibusing platform. Mr. Baker, 51, who calls himself the "no politician in the race, is a bit of an issue now, in the midst of the campaign. However, he acknowledged that the system was a "spoils" arrangement that belonged to the past, and in the campaign he ordered the kickbacks halted.

Last week he disclosed the results of an audit that showed that the branch managers appointed by him had contributed more than \$1 million to him and other Michigan Democrats since he took office in 1971.

Unlike some states, Michigan holds its Presidential primaries and primaries for state and local offices separately. In the Presidential primary in May, President Ford and Jimmy Carter were the winners.

illegal.

Mr. Austin acknowledged the existence of the patronage system, but said that because it had been in existence for decades, it was unfair to raise it as an issue now, in the midst of the campaign. However, he acknowledged that the system was a "spoils" arrangement that belonged to the past, and in the campaign he ordered the kickbacks halted.

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The Young of A.A.: When Euphoria of Wine and Drugs Is Gone

By NAN ROBERTSON
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA—When Kate and Chuck were married in the little church on Philadelphia's Main Line, it must have been a beautiful wedding. They are both so fresh, so handsome, they almost take your breath away.

"I made my own wedding dress," Kate said. "It was white velvet, with lace at the wrists and neck and a circle of lace over my head. All our friends were there: it was like a fairy tale."

She was 18 years old, "pregnant and stoned." We both were stoned when we were married," Kate said. "I was really happy. I felt free, my own woman. All these good things were going to happen." Not a single member of her family, incensed and ashamed that she was pregnant, was there.

Last weekend, Kate stood up in a classroom at the University of Pennsylvania and began her remarks in the way almost every speaker begins at a three-day conference.

I Am an Alcoholic

"My name is Kate," she said, "and I am a drug addict and an alcoholic." She is now 24 years old. Her son, Robert, is 6.

Both Kate and her husband were delegates at the 19th International Conference of Young People in Alcoholics Anonymous, which drew almost 1,000 persons from throughout the United States and Canada to the largest gathering of young "recovered" alcoholics in history.

Their ages ranged from 17 to 40, they came from small towns and large and every conceivable economic and educational background. The middle class predominated, as it does in A.A. and in the nation.

In Philadelphia's stifling heat, the delegates wore T-shirts and jeans, halter-top dresses and hip-top cotton jumpsuits. In their diversity, they looked like any gathering of A.A. members anywhere in North America, except for the prevalence of youth and the distinctive, throwaway dash of the way their generation dresses.

Frisbees were passed out at the registration desk and Slick Willie and his band played at the dance.

Their meetings began promptly, as all A.A. meetings do, and ended the same way, with the saying of "The Lord's Prayer" aloud. There was hoosery of the kind and depth that is startling to outsiders, as well as

understanding laughter and emotion from audiences who shared many, if not all, of every speaker's problems and aspirations.

In listening to their meetings, and during interviews conducted over soft drinks and coffee in student lounges and dormitory rooms, Kate emerged as very typical of the conference delegates.

To begin with, she is sensitive, bright and the daughter of an alcoholic. It is a truism backed by research that the intelligence level of alcoholics tends to be above the national average. Studies have also shown, according to the National Clearinghouse for Alcoholism Information, that one-fourth to one-half of all alcoholic persons have had an alcoholic parent or close relative.

A recent survey carried out for the National Institute on Alcoholism Abuse and Alcoholism, a part of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, concluded that "the children of alcoholic parents are twice as likely to become alcoholics as the children of nonalcoholic parents. This is especially alarming in light of statistics that the children of alcoholic persons in America today exceed 28 million."

Kate's husband, Chuck, expressed another truism about young alcoholics in the United States today, both those who are "active" and continue to drink and those who are in various stages of recovery through total abstinence:

"Most of us are cross-addicted, to drugs and to alcohol," Kate added. "I didn't know alcohol was a drug until I'd been in A.A. a while." He has been in A.A. for two years; Kate, for 18 months.

Kate said of herself, smiling at the characterization:

"I was an intellectual flower child, into reading Herman Hesse. I justified it—I was looking for my mystical experience. I just wanted to get stoned. I couldn't stand me sober. I could stand me a little bit better when I was drunk. It relieved my anger and my fear—the emptiness."

Started With Wine

Kate began drinking when she was 13. Wine was offered to her in a home where alcohol was always present, part of her father's daily life, part of the frequent parties and celebrations of a large family that included four younger brothers and a sister, aunts, uncles and cousins living nearby in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"I learned early what alcohol could do for me," she said. "I felt special. I felt I belonged. I could feel my

"I was an intellectual flower child.... I was looking for my mystical experience. I just wanted to get stoned."

father's approval. I pleased the crowd. I drank with the kids—it's another way of having them like you."

In high school and in college, Kate was always a straight "A" student. "I found a lot of drugs at immaculate" (a Roman Catholic women's college in Paoli, Pa.), she said.

She met Chuck, a sculptor and painter two years older than she, on Nov. 11, 1969. "We married March 7, 1970. I was two months pregnant with his child and I saw it as a way out. He was very considerate, very tender. I couldn't fathom that he liked me and wanted to marry me. His father's an alcoholic too. He got sober the year we married and joined A.A.," she said.

Sliding her outstretched fingers into each other, Kate said of herself and Chuck, "We had spiked personalities. Sickness attracts sickness. I was half a person looking for somebody. So was he. The whole people are complete. They're not looking for another half. For the first time we made a whole person—but it was only one whole person."

Lived in Fear and Guilt

When Kate was one month pregnant, she tried to "induce an abortion with speed."

"I spent three days speeding and drinking," she said. "I lived the balance of my pregnancy in total fear and guilt—that it would hurt my baby."

When she was 19, her son was just born and she went back to school, to Kent State University in Ohio. Sometime that year, she crossed what alcoholics call "the invisible line"—the line only the individual can sense in recollection into alcoholism.

"I drank a lot of wine, a lot of beer," Kate said. "But my favorite was Scotch. I loved the taste of it." She had become "the earth mother with the baby on her back. I ate fruit and nuts. I nursed the baby. I was into natural foods, keeping house. My apartments and houses were always filled with people—people getting stoned."

"They came, they went," she said. "For a while, it worked. The magic was there. Then there was no fun,

no magic. When all the acid was used up, I'd go to find somebody to give me more."

"I'd go to the supermarket stoned on drugs. A lot of psychedelics—acid, mescaline. I was looking for God who would reveal my soul to me. 'The Indians do it,' I said." She laughed.

Chuck had started a business—a sporting goods store selling diving equipment. Kate taught scuba diving. It was fun, she said. "But things were beginning to fall apart. When you're drinking you're into taking and not into giving. We took and took and took from our marriage. The well was going dry."

About 18 months ago, Chuck, who had made the decision to go sober in

Last spring she went home to her father and talk about A.A., told herself, "He'll go to A.A., then he'll love me. My father—that I was crazy—he didn't have a problem. He's a functioning alcoholic. I was the same way—a functioning alcoholic."

Then she said, "I no longer see my parents and society. I don't want to feel bad any more. I don't want to hurt any more."

Like the other delegates at conference, Kate and Chuck longer see the friends they now see as outsiders in their lives, ones deeply involved in drugs, drink or both. "Their heads are there. They wouldn't understand. We've got to look out for us," said.

"I want to grow now. I was so immature, unequipped to deal with sober life. I drank rather than grow rather than feel. I feel safer when with A.A. people. To open up to them—that's where I want to go. In where I want to be."

Bedside Tables Don't Have to Be So Incapable of Holding Anything



Above left, Helen O'Hagan uses a drop-leaf dining table beside her bed. Above, a round skirted table is popular, practical. Left, square glass and chrome table is attractive and large enough for most accessories.

DE GUSTIBUS

If You Wonder About the Acorn

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

We have noted before that thoughts on food seem to go in cycles, which is a preface to stating that twice within recent weeks we have had inquiries about the lowly acorn as an edible.

The most recent is from our friend, Mary Lyons, of the organization known as Food and Wines from France. She refers to us one of her inquiries from someone who states, "French cooks prepare almost everything delicious, savory and palatable. Please send me recipes for preparing acorns."

As a child we were given to testing almost everything that wasn't nailed down. We distinctly remember sampling the yellow kernel of young acorns newly fallen from the oak trees in the backyard. It was not a pleasant experience. The meat was somewhat sweet but somewhat acidic, with a quincelike bitterness that made the mouth pucker.

We were, therefore, surprised to learn in recent research that acorns are by no means unknown as food for human consumption.

The "Wise Encyclopedia of Food" (Grosset & Dunlap, 1961) informs us that "The acorn (Q. esculus) is the widely eaten in southern Europe and is prepared in the same way as chestnuts."

Acorns and Water

Turkey, the text continues, the acorns are buried in the ground for some time to remove their bitterness. They are then dried, washed and ground with sugar, spices and aromatics to produce a product known as palanotte or a "food omelet racahout, which is much esteemed."

In her interesting book, "American Indian Food and Drink" (Macmillan, 1974), Carolyn Niemann states that acorns have long been a staple on the native Indian diet. "Acorn stew," she says, "has not faded in popularity. Many Apache households will keep a store of acorn meal on hand to make a dish."

According to Grace Mitchell, leader of the Yavapai author continues, "Yavapai cowboys who work the desert carry only a small amount of acorns and some flour for lunch."

Mrs. Niemann explains that the bitterness is removed by the Indians.

The Indians of central, eastern and coastal California used acorns to a much greater extent than did the other Indians. To the California Indians, acorns were a staple and most important food. The type of acorn grows in that area of California is much larger and more bitter, owing to a greater amount of tannin. Tannin had to be leached with water before the

- seeds were palatable. She offers two recipes for dishes made with acorns. There follows her recipe for acorn bread. We cannot vouch for the results.
- ACORN BREAD**
- 1 cup acorn meal (see note)
 - 1/2 cup corn meal
 - 1/2 cup whole wheat flour
 - 3 tablespoons salad oil
 - 1 teaspoon salt
 - 1 tablespoon baking powder

- 1/4 cup honey
 - 1 egg
 - 1 cup milk
1. Shell acorns and grind meats in a food mill or electric blender. Measure one cup meal and combine with corn meal, flour, oil, salt and baking powder.
 2. Combine honey, egg and milk and add to dry ingredients. Mix just until all dry ingredients are moistened. Pour into a greased 8-by-8-

inch pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Yield: One eight-inch loaf.

Note: We telephoned various health food stores and were unable to find a source for acorn meal. In the recipe for acorn bread as printed, we think the preparation of the acorn meal as outlined in step 1 is simplistic. Dried acorn meal with the bitterness leached out is probably used in Indian bread-making rather than the freshly ground meats of acorns.

A couple of weeks ago, at a reader's request, we foraged for and obtained a recipe for Eleanor Hutflas's baked clams. The clams had been a specialty of a small hotel in East Hampton that is now under new management. Following the publication of that recipe plus others, we received a request from Mrs. Murray Beckerman of New York, who asked if we could also obtain the recipe for another of Mrs. Hutflas's specialties, her broiled scampi. The recipe follows:

- ELEANOR HUTFLAS'S BROILED SCAMPI**
- 1 pound giant, red-shelled scampi
 - Juice of half a lemon
 - 1/2 pound butter
 - 2 cloves garlic, peeled and cut into thin rounds
 - 5 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
 - 1/2 cup bread crumbs
 - 1 teaspoon grated Parmesan cheese
 - 1 teaspoon paprika
 - Lemon wedges for garnish.
1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees.
 2. Split the scampi down the center, cutting midway down the underside (where the feelers are). Do not cut the shell in half but split through the flesh just so the dark intestinal tract can be removed by pulling it away.
 3. Arrange the scampi, shell-side down, on a baking dish and sprinkle the split portion with lemon juice.
 4. Heat the butter and garlic in a saucepan. Heat only until butter melts. Add four tablespoons of chopped parsley. Spoon a little of the melted butter (do not spoon out the garlic) over the scampi.
 5. Blend the bread crumbs with Parmesan cheese, remaining tablespoon of parsley and the paprika. Neatly cover the opened up scampi with equal portions of the crumb mixture. Sprinkle with a little more butter and bake 10 to 15 minutes or until scampi are piping hot and golden brown. Do not overcook. Serve garnished with lemon wedges and with the hot garlic butter on the side to be used as a dip. Yield: Four servings.



Sheila Mosler in a scarf by Scaasi

A Certain Panache

Sheila Mosler dropped in for a fitting at Arnold Scaasi's new salon a while ago and got more than she bargained for. The scarf collection the custom dressmaker had designed had just come in from Italy. In addition to trying on the evening dresses she was going to take to France with her, Mrs. Mosler also had a variety of square and oblong scarves draped around her neck and head.

Mr. Scaasi was eager to see how they looked on "a real woman."

Some had what he called "a men's haberdasher look," being various arrangements of dots and stripes. Others are naive, peasant-like floral designs. One of the prettiest is a display of hydrangeas on a background of squares which suggests flowers twining around a trellis.

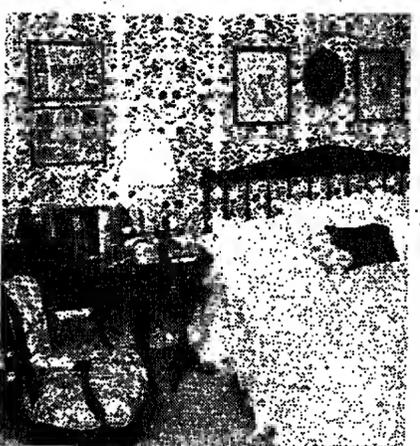
The designer is hardly the first to put his name on a scarf, but he thinks he has made a special contribution.

"I didn't approach it as a painting—I tried to think how the design would look when the scarf was folded on the body," he explained.

Consequently, a number of the designs are worked out the diagonal and there is special attention to what happens in the corners.

"They have a certain panache," Mrs. Mosler said approvingly. "And the price is certainly right."

In silk, with hand-rolled edges, the scarves are \$20 and \$30. A dress by Mr. Scaasi runs to four figures. The scarves will be available in September in his salon at 681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th Street.



Mention the words "bedside table" to most salesmen and one is usually led to an undernourished piece of furniture, supported by four somewhat spindly legs, that could conceivably hold a lamp, telephone and memo pad. The design is as practical as pointed-toe shoes.

The assumption appears to be that radio, clock, books, tray and other paraphernalia deemed necessary by a great number of people, are frivolous bedroom accoutrements, worthy of scant consideration.

Obviously beyond the pale, in the matter of usable space, are such little extras as cookies and milk that might make an insomniac's life more bearable, a favorite ornament or pictures that sentimentalists might enjoy, or a few flowers for aesthetic pleasure.

As might be expected, an increasing number of householders are refusing to bow to the dictates of impractical tradition. If the table doesn't fit the purpose, it's not being used.

Usually More Attractive

What is being used? The variety is almost mind boggling but the substitutes are always more practical in size and, in many cases, considerably more attractive.

Among the designs now being used to flank a bed or beds are skirted round tables, writing tables, drop-leaf dining tables, coffee tables, Chipendale-style silver tables, hospital feeding tables, step tables, classic chignon Parsons tables, chests, etagères, bookcases and wicker trunks.

The skirted round table is, at the moment, the most popular of the substitutes. The table itself is often of undistinguished design, a factor of little importance once it is covered, and a factor, too, in accounting for the relatively inexpensive cost. The skirt frequently matches

the decor of the bedside table and when the fabric is washable, a round table acts as a protective barrier. A number of apartment dwellers with more in tables than space have tables that serve a dual purpose. A drop-leaf dining table provides a generous amount of space for bedroom accessories, and can be used in another room when the dinner guests. A table offers the same if as do chests of drawers afford additional storage.

Combination of the best of both worlds. One of the most popular is the hospital feeding table. It is easily portable and washable. It acts as a combination bedside and bed table.

An attractive solution table with brass casters, easy movability while lying in bed and cleaning a set-in tray top.

Some particularly popular, if expensive (\$60 to \$875), versions, with two drawers hidden under the apron, and a recessed top to prevent sliding and spillage, have been designed. Mrs. Buatta usually has tables covered in linens decorated with stripes, dots, leaves or flowers. Decorating also can be done with a cloth or several colors, or several colors, bright lacquer. When tables are used, one is put at right angles to the bed; the other is positioned against the wall. Occasionally, one table goes to the side of the bed for television viewing.

For the avant-garde, bedside tables themselves are anomalous. They have lived with a bed with its built-in headboard and accessory surfaces. And the crop of platform beds always have built-in tables that form an integral part of the whole design.

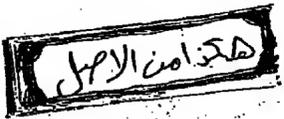
The New York Times/Bill Alter and Robert J. Enid Nemy

By ENID NEMY

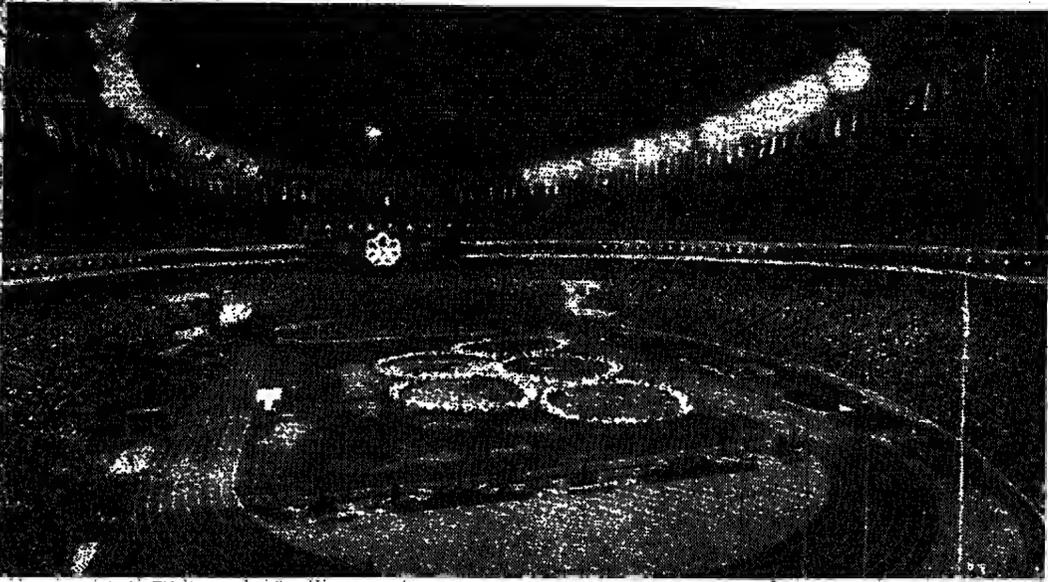
Bobbie Munves chose antique writing table to use on either side of bed.

Nan Kempner's fabric-draped bedside table also allows underneath storage.

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Montreal Olympics That Opened in Strife Close on Brighter Note



Girls clad in white clothing forming the Olympic rings as the Montreal Summer Olympics came to an end last night.

By RED SMITH
Special to The New York Times
MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The most expensive Olympics in 27 centuries and the most contentious of the modern era ended here tonight on a note of unscheduled hilarity. As 500 young women opened the closing ceremonies in a splash of choreographed color, they were joined by a male stalker who scampered among them in the built white 70,000-witnesses in Olympic Stadium tonight.

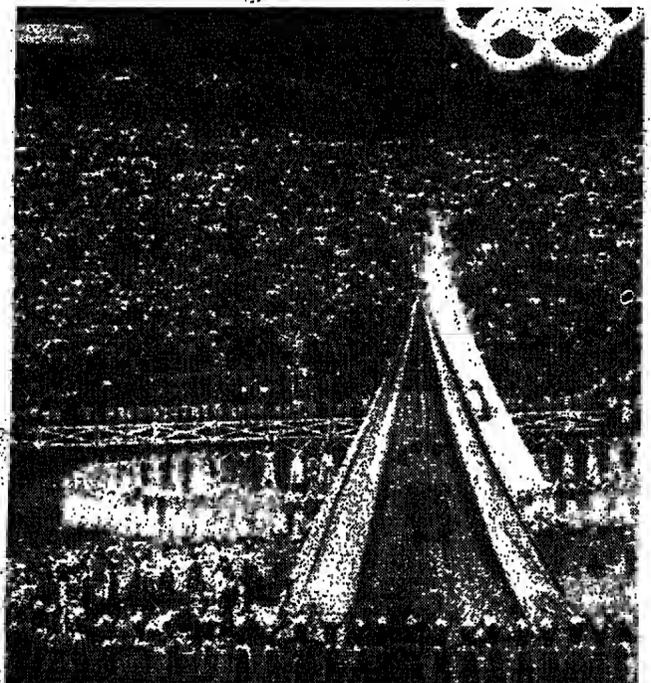
Final Ceremony Both Hopeful and Ironic

The dancers had appeared wearing white capes, but as the festivities began they deployed across the scarred turf to form five big rings, then reversed their capes to make the five colored rings of the Olympic symbol—red, green, blue, yellow and black. The rings are supposed to stand for the five continents, but the black one could have been left out of this dance, for the Games of XXI Olympiad were boycotted by virtually all countries on the African continent.

Rodger Rousseau, head of Montreal's Olympic Organizing Committee. Now the march-in began, led by an Indian tribe of modest proportions and brand new costumes in a formation representing an arrowhead. (A total of 500 Indians had been recruited for the evening's performance, 200 of whom were palefaced with feathered headdresses.) Behind them came the massed flags of participating nations, then more Indians in red, blue, green and buckskin, then six to eight athletes from each country that still had that many on the premises. The athletes marched eight or 10 abreast without regard to nationality. They were dressed casually, mostly in windbreakers and slacks, and many a scuffed squaw was among them.

ave Anderson The Olympics

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—Waving a small American flag, Joe Jenner seemed about to leap over the Olympic podium in a single bound after winning the decathlon. His victory lap after completing a double in the 10,000-meter run and 5,000-meter run, Lasse Viren was conveyed countrywide with two fluttering Finnish flags. That's the Olympics are all about. But on that same brick track, the tall Finnish jogger as slowly as a jogger in his neighborhood. Except that he was competing in the Olympic 10,000-meter run. Lasse Viren had lapped him eight times but the tall Haitian kept jogging around and around the track that was empty except for him. Eventually, the bell rang, the yellow blazes signaled the final lap. That's when the cheers for Viren. The cheers following him across the finish line, and 15 minutes after Lasse Viren's time. Then the tall man raised his arms in appreciation. That, too, is what Olympics are all about. And that really is all anybody could expect from the Olympics now and in the future.



Dancers surround Indian tepees at closing ceremonies of Olympics in Montreal.

Soviet Defector Is Granted Permit to Remain in Canada

By NEIL AMDUR
Special to The New York Times
MONTREAL, Aug. 1—Sergei Nemtsanov, a 17-year-old platform diver from the Soviet Union, met with Soviet Olympic officials today and told them he wanted to remain in Canada. Hours after the meeting, Nemtsanov received a permit from the Ministry of Immigration that would allow him to stay in Canada until Jan. 30, 1977. Nemtsanov's Olympic visa would have expired Aug. 31. Nemtsanov had left the Olympic Village last Thursday afternoon and approached Canadian immigration authorities about seeking refugee status in Canada. Soviet officials, unable to contact the athlete, contended that Nemtsanov had been kidnaped.

Yanks Fall, 5-4, to Red Sox In 9th; 6th Loss in 7 Games

By PARTON KEENE
Special to The New York Times
BOSTON, Aug. 1—"Better early than late," said Dock Ellis. The Yankees finally agreed they were in a slump today after the Boston Red Sox scored three runs in the ninth inning and squeezed out a 5-4 triumph. It was New York's sixth defeat in its last seven games.

stoked his 10th homer of the year into the left-field screen with Mickey Rivers on base, giving the Yankees the lead. They had scored first in the other three encounters. But after Ellis had easily set down the first nine men he faced, the Red Sox tied the score in the fourth. Rick Burleson led off with single and went to third when Denny Doyle bit a routine fly to right field. But Piniella fell on his back and the ball fell for a double.

today, said Piniella, who had been out of the lineup with a bad hand for more than a week, "my spikes caught in the drainage area out there, and down I went." Cecil Cooper's sacrifice fly and Jim Rice's single brought the runners home for a 2-2 deadlock. Piniella spent the rest of the game making a halo out of his horns. In the top of the sixth he doubled and scored on Healy's hit. In the

The Olympic Ostriches

As long as politics exist, politics will exist in the Olympics, as the African nations proved in their boycott as Canada proved in demanding that the Republic of China accept identification as Taiwan or nothing. But sometimes, even the ostriches of the Olympics tend that politics doesn't exist. Perhaps the most prime party in Montreal was a gathering of the Israeli Olympic team at a downtown restaurant. Ankie Spitzer, widow of an Israeli fence killed in the Munich massacre, disclosed that she had asked Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, and Roger Rousseau, the commissioner of these Games, for a permit of silence in the opening Olympic ceremony. But request was denied. Too political.

The East German Youth Law

With the emergence of the East Germans in track and field, some Americans are wondering how a nation of 17 million people can win so many gold medals. The answer is calling for a better organized Olympic team that might produce more American gold-medallists. But the East Germans' success is best explained by a message in their Olympic brochure from Manfred Rad, the president of the East German National Olympic Committee. "The Youth Law adopted in 1974 obliges all state sports to assist the children and youth sportsmen," the brochure reads in part. "It is part of everyday Olympic life in our republic that at the same time when the world's athletes compete for Olympic laurels at Montreal, disciplines are held in many places in the G.D.R. (German Democratic Republic) during which thousands of boys and girls compete with the same élan as our Olympic team."

Patriots Top Giants In Overtime, 13-7

By MICHAEL KATZ
Special to The New York Times
FOXBORO, Mass., Aug. 1—The New York Giants, who had trouble scoring last season without Larry Csonka, couldn't score with their \$2 million mullback in their opening National Football League exhibition game tonight. But after not scoring for 59 minutes 33 seconds with all sorts of runners, New York got a touchdown by Gordon Bell, an expensive rookie, with 27 seconds left and went into overtime with the New England Patriots. But after six plays in the sudden-death overtime, Sam Cunningham scored from the 1 to give the Patriots a 13-7 victory. A 59-yard run around left end by Andy Johnson set up the score. Bell's touchdown, and the conversion by George Hunt, ended a frustrating fourth quarter for the Giants. After New England scored late in the third period, the Giants drove to the Patriots' eight,

Mets Lose Twice To Phils, 7-6, 2-0

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY
The Mets found two ways to lose to the Philadelphia Phillies at Shea Stadium yesterday afternoon—slowly and quickly. They dropped the first game of a doubleheader to the Phillies, 7-6, in 11 innings after having scrambled back from a deficit created by Greg Luzinski's grand slam homer. The second game disappeared quickly, 2-0, on Mike Schmidt's two-run homer off Nino Espinosa. The Mets' offense, revived in the first game, subsided in the second against Wayne Twitchell, making his first start of the season. The debacle, which dropped New York 19 1/2 games behind the division-leading Phillies, came in spite of the presence of 34,413 fans on hand for Banner Day and despite a stadium full of hortatory messages recalling past Met "miracles." So, though it was Banner Day, it was not a banner day. Joe Frazier, the Mets' rookie manager, wandered disconsolately around his office afterward, looking much older than his 53 years. This was the first doubleheader he had lost in the major leagues.

Allin Beats Crenshaw By a Shot

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Brian (Bud) Allin scored his first golf tour victory in two years today, edging Ben Crenshaw by one stroke in winning the \$200,000 Pleasant Valley Classic. Allin, a consistent money-winner since joining the tour in late 1970, posted a final one-under-par 70 for 277 in the rain-plagued tournament. He earned \$40,000. The former Brigham Young University star started the final round three strokes off the pace, but made up ground quickly with three birdies on the front nine. He went in front to stay with four holes to go, then nailed down the triumph with a 20-foot putt for a birdie on the 16th hole. Crenshaw, the tour's leading money-winner this year, was four strokes back beginning the round. He moved to within one stroke of Allin with a birdie 3 on the 17th hole, but couldn't catch up. He finished with a 70 for

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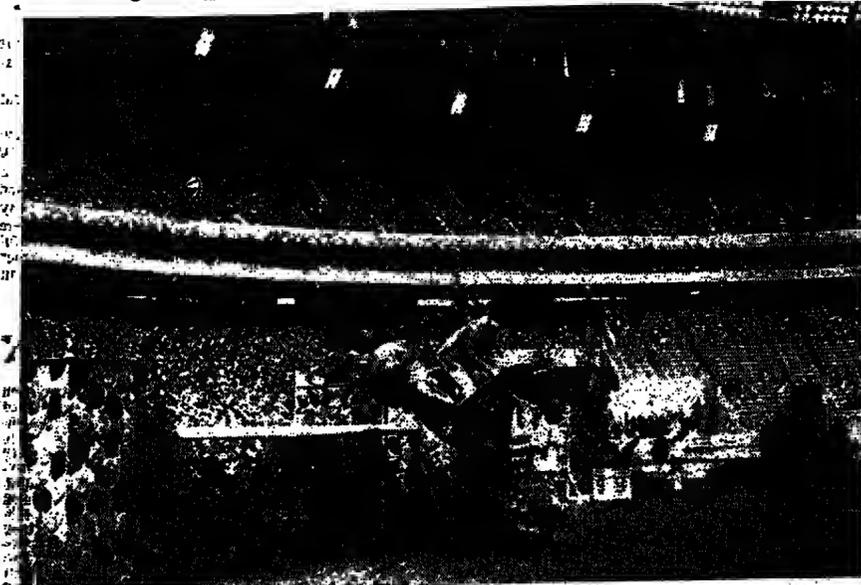
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Advertisement for Carlton cigarettes. Text: 'Of all filter kings: Nobody's lower than Carlton. Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.' Includes a table of tar and nicotine content for various brands and a pack of Carlton cigarettes.

Olympics That Opened in Strife End on a Brighter Note in Montreal



Alfonso Segovia of Spain in action in equestrian jumping competition, traditional closing event of Olympics

Athletes Assess the Games

Special to The New York Times
MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The food was good and available 24 hours a day, the dormitories were overcrowded—especially with only one shower for every 12 persons—and the security was a drag, but necessary. These sentiments emerged from interviews today with athletes on their reflections of the Montreal Olympics. Although many competitors differed in their personal assessments, there were enough impressions for organizers to ponder between now and the 1980 Games in Moscow.

Among some of the most frequently mentioned pros and cons were the following:

• The Olympic Village was functional but lacked a central meeting place for the athletes. In Munich, West Germany, site of the 1972 Olympics, athletes could gather at one particular spot near the entrance gate and feel a sense of camaraderie.

• Soviet soldiers would do well to copy the courtesy of French-Canadian security personnel. "The soldiers fit in very well with the athletes considering the tight conditions," said Phillip Gyeetham, an Australian gymnast.

• Free scenic tours of the city and surrounding areas were an Olympic first and gave athletes a chance for some diversion away from the Village. However, not enough athletes appeared to take advantage of the opportunities, and some said they were unaware the tours were available.

• Although removed directly from the political arena, many athletes were distressed over the large withdrawal of nations, the political reasons behind it and its harmful effect on other innocent athletes.

• "The Olympics has been a great experience for me," said Gisci Thorsteinsson, a 23-year-old police officer from Iceland who competed in judo. "But it is much different than I thought. I thought the Olympic Games was like a sports festival, but this is war. Everybody has been looking forward to this and they are really going to fight, fight, fight. There is no time for anything else."

• "I was disappointed in some ways with a lot of the countries not being here," said Aln Roost, a 30-year-old Canadian discus thrower born in Sweden and now living in Evanston, Wyo. "That took something away, particularly things I was looking for like the 1,500-meter race between John Walker and Robert Bayl. That should have been a classic."

The athletes praised the work of maintenance personnel in trying to keep the Olympic Village clean. They appreciated the nearness of the Village to the Olympic Stadium but felt that continuous treks to shops and phones at the International Center could have been reduced had some of the facilities been incorporated into the Village.

"I walked home in one day that I do in a week back home," said big Bruce Wilhelm, a 330-pound American weight lifter. "Some of the dorms were too far away from the center."

By far, food drew the most praise from the energy-conscious athletes, not only for its level of quantity and quality but because of its availability.

"You could schedule your workouts any time without worrying about missing any meals because the cafeteria was open day and night," said Ghassoon Faddoul of Elmira, N. Y., a wrestler who was recruited to compete for Lebanon because of that country's internal strife.

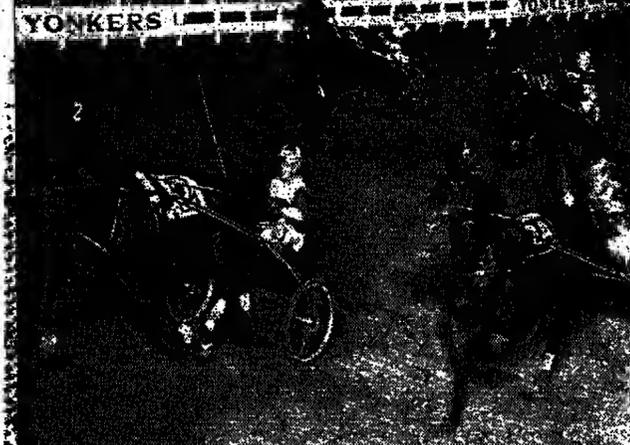
"If you had two stomachs, you could have fit in some of the food," said Peter Lloyd of Australia.

The only major criticism of the food came from Oriental athletes, who felt short-changed by the absence of Japanese or Chinese cuisine, and from the manager of the V.I.P. dining room, who said that athletes, officials and visitors were so content with the cafeteria that his restaurant lost money.

"Security was very rigid," a topic in the aftermath of the tragedy at Munich. Sharon Davies, a 13-year-old British swimmer, said some women were bothered by the buzzing of walkie-talkies carried by security personnel patrolling the dorms at night.

Olympic Summaries

- SUNDAY**
Equestrian
TEAM JUMPING
1. France, 44; 2. West Germany, 44; 3. United States, 44; 4. Canada, 44; 5. Spain, 71; 6. Mexico, 72.
- LATE SATURDAY**
Boxing
FEATHERWEIGHT
FINAL
Angel Herrera, Cuba, defeated out Richard Montenegro, East Germany, second round.
- LIGHTWEIGHT**
FINAL
Leonard Palmer, Md., outpointed Andres Aldama, Cuba, 5-0.
- WELTERWEIGHT**
FINAL
Johny Buchheit, East Germany, outpointed Peter J. Canavan, Canada, 3-2.
- LIGHT MIDDLEWEIGHT**
FINAL
Jerry Sridicki, East Germany, outpointed Tadilo Kacar, Yugoslavia, 5-0.
- MIDDLEWEIGHT**
FINAL
Michael Sainza, St. Louis, stopped Rafael Rogeev, Soviet Union, third round.
- LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT**
FINAL
Leon Sainza, St. Louis, stopped Slatko Sorlac, Cuba, third round.
- HEAVYWEIGHT**
FINAL
Terrell Stiversson, Cuba, stopped Mircea Siliu, Romania, 5-0.
- Canoeing, Men**
KAYAK SINGLES, 1,000 METERS
FINAL
1. West Germany, 3 minutes, 59.81 seconds; 2. Giza Casao, Hungary, 3:58.24; 3. Vladimir Kuznetsov, U.S.S.R., 3:58.24; 4. Toshiaki Kato, Japan, 3:58.24; 5. Aleksandr Andronov, Soviet Union, 3:58.24; 6. Gerasim Stetsko, U.S.S.R., 3:58.24; 7. Douglas Parram, Britain, 3:58.24; 8. Gerasim Stetsko, U.S.S.R., 3:58.24; 9. Vlad Starik, Czechoslovakia, 3:58.24.
- KAYAK PAIRS, 1,000 METERS**
FINAL
1. Soviet Union, 3:28.87; 2. Spain, 3:28.87; 3. East Germany, 3:28.87; 4. Romania, 3:28.87; 5. Poland, 3:28.87; 6. Norway, 3:28.87; 7. Bulgaria, 3:28.87; 8. West Germany, 3:28.87; 9. West Germany, 3:28.87.
- CANADIAN PAIRS, 1,000 METERS**
FINAL
1. Petermann, Canada, 3:28.87; 2. Gheorghe Dumitru and Gheorghe Stancu, Romania, 3:28.87; 3. Gheorghe Dumitru and Gheorghe Stancu, Romania, 3:28.87; 4. Poland, 3:28.87; 5. East Germany, 3:28.87; 6. West Germany, 3:28.87; 7. Bulgaria, 3:28.87; 8. West Germany, 3:28.87; 9. West Germany, 3:28.87.
- CANADIAN SINGLES, 1,000 METERS**
FINAL
1. Agnieszka Lubek, Yugoslavia, 4:09.51; 2. Vasily Urchakov, Soviet Union, 4:12.57; 3. James Wickham, Hungary, 4:14.11; 4. Bogdan Ananiev, Bulgaria, 4:14.11; 5. Ivan Patschich, Romania, 4:15.01; 6. Robert Loh, France, 4:18.21; 7. Wilfried Kerschbaum, Germany, 4:18.21; 8. Eike, West Germany, 4:22.77; 9. John Edwards, Canada, 4:30.25.
- KAYAK FOURS, 1,000 METERS**
FINAL
1. Soviet Union, 3:28.87; 2. Spain, 3:28.87; 3. East Germany, 3:28.87; 4. Romania, 3:28.87; 5. Poland, 3:28.87; 6. Norway, 3:28.87; 7. Bulgaria, 3:28.87; 8. West Germany, 3:28.87; 9. West Germany, 3:28.87.
- Judo**
OPEN CLASS
Final Placings—1. Haruki Uemura, Japan; 2. Keith Remley, Britain; 3. Shota Chikhlidze, Soviet Union; and Jooi Cho, South Korea.
- Soccer**
Final
East Germany, 3; Poland, 1.
- Track & Field, Men**
MARATHON
1. Wilhelm Gervasi, East Germany, 2 hours, 9 minutes, 55 seconds; 2. Frank Shorter, Boulder, Colo., 2:10:25.8; 3. Karel Lemstra, Belgium, 2:11:15.8; 4. Don Karlov, Bulgaria, 2:11:15.8; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:11:15.8; 6. Jerome Drayton, Canada, 2:13.34.
- LATE SATURDAY**
Track & Field, Men
1,500-METER RUN
FINAL
1. John Walker, New Zealand, 3 minutes, 52.77 seconds; 2. Fred Wellmann, West Germany, 3:52.77; 3. East Germany, 3:52.77; 4. East Germany, 3:52.77; 5. East Germany, 3:52.77; 6. East Germany, 3:52.77; 7. East Germany, 3:52.77; 8. East Germany, 3:52.77; 9. East Germany, 3:52.77.
- 400-METER RELAY**
FINAL
1. United States (Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Phillip Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.), 3:28.87; 2. East Germany (Philipp Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; and John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.), 3:28.87; 3. France (Philippe Binault, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; and Philippe Binault, Paris, France), 3:28.87; 4. Canada (John Walker, New Zealand; Fred Wellmann, West Germany; John Walker, New Zealand; and Fred Wellmann, West Germany), 3:28.87; 5. East Germany (Philipp Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; and John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.), 3:28.87; 6. France (Philippe Binault, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; and Philippe Binault, Paris, France), 3:28.87; 7. Canada (John Walker, New Zealand; Fred Wellmann, West Germany; John Walker, New Zealand; and Fred Wellmann, West Germany), 3:28.87; 8. East Germany (Philipp Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; and John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.), 3:28.87; 9. France (Philippe Binault, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; and Philippe Binault, Paris, France), 3:28.87.
- 1,600-METER RELAY**
FINAL
1. United States (Norman Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred Wellmann, West Germany; and John Walker, New Zealand), 12:28.87; 2. East Germany (Philipp Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; and John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.), 12:28.87; 3. France (Philippe Binault, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; and Philippe Binault, Paris, France), 12:28.87; 4. Canada (John Walker, New Zealand; Fred Wellmann, West Germany; John Walker, New Zealand; and Fred Wellmann, West Germany), 12:28.87; 5. East Germany (Philipp Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; and John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.), 12:28.87; 6. France (Philippe Binault, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; and Philippe Binault, Paris, France), 12:28.87; 7. Canada (John Walker, New Zealand; Fred Wellmann, West Germany; John Walker, New Zealand; and Fred Wellmann, West Germany), 12:28.87; 8. East Germany (Philipp Hannon, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miller Hammen, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey Glance, Auburn, Ala.; and John Jones, Laramie, Wyo.), 12:28.87; 9. France (Philippe Binault, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; Jean-Louis Rodière, Paris, France; and Philippe Binault, Paris, France), 12:28.87.
- HIGH JUMP**
FINAL
1. Jack Wajsbir, Czechoslovakia, 2 feet 4 1/2 inches; 2. Greg Joy, Canada, 7'3 1/2"; 3. David Stiles, Huntington Beach, Calif., 7'2 1/2"; 4. Soviet Union, 7'2 1/2"; 5. United States, 7'2 1/2"; 6. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 7. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 8. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 9. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 10. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 11. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 12. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 13. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 14. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 15. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 16. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 17. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 18. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 19. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 20. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 21. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 22. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 23. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 24. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 25. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 26. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 27. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 28. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 29. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 30. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 31. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 32. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 33. East Germany, 7'2 1/2"; 34. 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Billy Haughton guiding Steve Lobell (2) to victory at Yonkers on Saturday night

One-Shot Triumph For Allin

Continued From Page 15

On the Pleasant Valley Country Club's 7,119-yard course.

Lee Elder, one stroke behind Mac McLendon, the leader, after three rounds, started to a 74. He finished in a three-way tie for third with Lanny Wadkins and Bob Menne at 278.

Menne earned a share of the tie with a birdie on the last hole, finishing with a 72. Wadkins had a 69.

After 63 holes, there was a tie among Allin, McLendon, Menne and Bob Wynn. Then came Tom Jenkins, Bruce Lietzke and Wadkins a stroke back, followed by Crenshaw and Mark Hayes.

Slowly the field began to fall back. The 31-year-old Allin remained strong, however.

The triumph raised his earnings for the year to \$32,000. It was his fifth on the circuit since 1970.

McLendon, forced to gamble, blew up with a 76 for 281. Al Geiberger, Mike Hill, Bobby Walzel, Rod Curl and John Schlee, all of whom made a run for the lead in the final round, were also at 281.

"I was nervous, kind of shaky out there," said Allin, a decorated Vietnam veteran, "but I've been so long since I've won."

Said Crenshaw: "It was a tough day to play, very windy." He earned \$22,800 and increased his total for the year to \$213,000.

Spa Opens Today

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1 — New York racing's annual summer vacation begins tomorrow when the thoroughbred scene shifts to Saratoga. The meeting will run until Aug. 28 with racing Monday through Saturday. The track will be dark on Sunday.

The opening-day feature is the \$38,500 Schuylerville Stakes for 2-year-old fillies. There will be four stakes races during opening week, with 16 scheduled for the meeting. Nervosa, bred in Kentucky and developed in Puerto Rico, (the same route traveled by this year's leading 3-year-old Bold Forbes) is the probable favorite.

The four Saturday features are the highlight of the 24-day meeting. On Saturday is the Whitney Handicap; the Alabama for 3-year-old fillies is the Aug. 14 feature; on Aug. 21 the Travers will be run, and on closing day, Aug. 28, the Hopeful heads the card.

Bold Forbes, who has been held out of competition since his stirring victory in the Belmont Stakes in June, is expected to return to the track for the Travers, the oldest stakes race in the United States.

Korean Wins Ring Title on Reversal

PUSAN, South Korea, Aug. 1 (AP)—A South Korean challenger, Yum Dong Kyun, was declared the new champion tonight after a controversial 15-round match here against the defending super-bantamweight champion of the World Boxing Council, Rigoberto Riasco of Panama.

The referee, Larry Rosadilla, an American, whose earlier decision had given victory to the Panamanian, issued a statement about one hour later reversing it. Rosadilla said he had misread his scorecard and wrongfully declared Riasco the winner on a split decision. Riasco's manager, Luis Spada, charged that the referee had made the reversal under pressure from the angry Korean crowd.

The referee said he had actually scored the match 145-143 in favor of Yum. Judge Kim Hyo Gon, a Korean, gave the bout to Yum, 150-143, while Judge Humberto Figuera, a Panamanian, scored it 147-143 for Riasco.

Today's Entries at Saratoga

Horses listed in order of post positions
Letter designates OTB listing

FIRST—\$7,500, cl. 3YO, 6f.		SIXTH—\$15,000, allow., 3YO and up, 1 1/4m	
1-A-Donchicow	17	1-A-Force Mask	19
2-B-Tortolin	18	2-B-Charleston	20
3-C-Take Your Boot	19	3-C-Cheer's Holiday	21
4-D-Whisper	20	4-D-Terrace	22
5-E-Whisper	21	5-E-Deer	23
6-F-Whisper	22	6-F-Whisper	24
7-G-Whisper	23	7-G-Whisper	25
8-H-Whisper	24	8-H-Whisper	26
9-I-Whisper	25	9-I-Whisper	27
10-J-Whisper	26	10-J-Whisper	28
11-K-Whisper	27	11-K-Whisper	29
12-L-Whisper	28	12-L-Whisper	30
13-M-Whisper	29	13-M-Whisper	31
14-N-Whisper	30	14-N-Whisper	32
15-O-Whisper	31	15-O-Whisper	33
16-P-Whisper	32	16-P-Whisper	34
17-Q-Whisper	33	17-Q-Whisper	35
18-R-Whisper	34	18-R-Whisper	36
19-S-Whisper	35	19-S-Whisper	37
20-T-Whisper	36	20-T-Whisper	38
21-U-Whisper	37	21-U-Whisper	39
22-V-Whisper	38	22-V-Whisper	40
23-W-Whisper	39	23-W-Whisper	41
24-X-Whisper	40	24-X-Whisper	42
25-Y-Whisper	41	25-Y-Whisper	43
26-Z-Whisper	42	26-Z-Whisper	44
27-AA-Whisper	43	27-AA-Whisper	45
28-AB-Whisper	44	28-AB-Whisper	46
29-AC-Whisper	45	29-AC-Whisper	47
30-AD-Whisper	46	30-AD-Whisper	48
31-AE-Whisper	47	31-AE-Whisper	49
32-AF-Whisper	48	32-AF-Whisper	50
33-AG-Whisper	49	33-AG-Whisper	51
34-AH-Whisper	50	34-AH-Whisper	52
35-AI-Whisper	51	35-AI-Whisper	53
36-AJ-Whisper	52	36-AJ-Whisper	54
37-AK-Whisper	53	37-AK-Whisper	55
38-AL-Whisper	54	38-AL-Whisper	56
39-AM-Whisper	55	39-AM-Whisper	57
40-AN-Whisper	56	40-AN-Whisper	58
41-AO-Whisper	57	41-AO-Whisper	59
42-AP-Whisper	58	42-AP-Whisper	60
43-AQ-Whisper	59	43-AQ-Whisper	61
44-AR-Whisper	60	44-AR-Whisper	62
45-AS-Whisper	61	45-AS-Whisper	63
46-AT-Whisper	62	46-AT-Whisper	64
47-AU-Whisper	63	47-AU-Whisper	65
48-AV-Whisper	64	48-AV-Whisper	66
49-AW-Whisper	65	49-AW-Whisper	67
50-AX-Whisper	66	50-AX-Whisper	68
51-AY-Whisper	67	51-AY-Whisper	69
52-AZ-Whisper	68	52-AZ-Whisper	70
53-BA-Whisper	69	53-BA-Whisper	71
54-BB-Whisper	70	54-BB-Whisper	72
55-BC-Whisper	71	55-BC-Whisper	73
56-BD-Whisper	72	56-BD-Whisper	74
57-BE-Whisper	73	57-BE-Whisper	75
58-BF-Whisper	74	58-BF-Whisper	76
59-BG-Whisper	75	59-BG-Whisper	77
60-BH-Whisper	76	60-BH-Whisper	78
61-BI-Whisper	77	61-BI-Whisper	79
62-BJ-Whisper	78	62-BJ-Whisper	80
63-BK-Whisper	79	63-BK-Whisper	81
64-BL-Whisper	80	64-BL-Whisper	82
65-BM-Whisper	81	65-BM-Whisper	83
66-BN-Whisper	82	66-BN-Whisper	84
67-BO-Whisper	83	67-BO-Whisper	85
68-BP-Whisper	84	68-BP-Whisper	86
69-BQ-Whisper	85	69-BQ-Whisper	87
70-BR-Whisper	86	70-BR-Whisper	88
71-BS-Whisper	87	71-BS-Whisper	89
72-BT-Whisper	88	72-BT-Whisper	90
73-BU-Whisper	89	73-BU-Whisper	91
74-BV-Whisper	90	74-BV-Whisper	92
75-BW-Whisper	91	75-BW-Whisper	93
76-BX-Whisper	92	76-BX-Whisper	94
77-BY-Whisper	93	77-BY-Whisper	95
78-BZ-Whisper	94	78-BZ-Whisper	96
79-CA-Whisper	95	79-CA-Whisper	97
80-CB-Whisper	96	80-CB-Whisper	98
81-CC-Whisper	97	81-CC-Whisper	99
82-CD-Whisper	98	82-CD-Whisper	100

Tonight's Entries at Yonkers

Horses listed in order of post positions
Letter designates OTB listing

FIRST—\$2,000, sec. cl. 1 mile		FIFTH—\$4,500, sec. Class C-1, mile	
1-A-Mr. Fred (M. Corrier)	1	5-A-Night Baron (C. Proctor)	5
2-B-Pink Gamble (J. Tallman)	2	6-B-Junior Hammer (M. Smith)	6
3-C-Dreadful (M. Daponte)	3	7-C-Burgundy James (J. Daponte)	7
4-D-Cow Parts (M. Filion)	4	8-D-The Sizzler (M. Vitrone)	8
5-E-Peter (L. Fontaine)	5	9-E-Clifford King (L. Tallman)	9
6-F-Bryson (F. Poffinger)	6	10-F-Dionis (M. Fontaine)	10
7-G-Wayne Marches (L. Daponte)	7	11-G-Shirley City (M. Daponte)	11
8-H-Hendow Boy (C. Abbate)	8		
9-I-L. S. Steven (M. Daponte)	9		
10-J-Second Approach (M. Filion)	10		
11-K-Sabbatini (M. Smith)	11		
12-L-Charlatan (J. Daponte)	12		
13-M-Boatman De Prima (M. Daponte)	13		
14-N-Frisky (M. Fontaine)	14		
15-O-Louise (M. Daponte)	15		
16-P-Frisky (M. Fontaine)	16		
17-Q-Louise (M. Daponte)	17		
18-R-Louise (M. Daponte)	18		
19-S-Louise (M. Daponte)	19		
20-T-Louise (M. Daponte)	20		
21-U-Louise (M. Daponte)	21		
22-V-Louise (M. Daponte)	22		
23-W-Louise (M. Daponte)	23		
24-X-Louise (M. Daponte)	24		
25-Y-Louise (M. Daponte)	25		
26-Z-Louise (M. Daponte)	26		
27-AA-Louise (M. Daponte)	27		
28-AB-Louise (M. Daponte)	28		
29-AC-Louise (M. Daponte)	29		
30-AD-Louise (M. Daponte)	30		
31-AE-Louise (M. Daponte)	31		
32-AF-Louise (M. Daponte)	32		
33-AG-Louise (M. Daponte)	33		
34-AH-Louise (M. Daponte)	34		
35-AI-Louise (M. Daponte)	35		
36-AJ-Louise (M. Daponte)	36		
37-AK-Louise (M. Daponte)	37		
38-AL-Louise (M. Daponte)	38		
39-AM-Louise (M. Daponte)	39		
40-AN-Louise (M. Daponte)	40		
41-AO-Louise (M. Daponte)	41		
42-AP-Louise (M. Daponte)	42		
43-AQ-Louise (M. Daponte)	43		
44-AR-Louise (M. Daponte)	44		
45-AS-Louise (M. Daponte)	45		
46-AT-Louise (M. Daponte)	46		
47-AU-Louise (M. Daponte)	47		
48-AV-Louise (M. Daponte)	48		
49-AW-Louise (M. Daponte)	49		
50-AX-Louise (M. Daponte)	50		
51-AY-Louise (M. Daponte)	51		
52-AZ-Louise (M. Daponte)	52		
53-BA-Louise (M. Daponte)	53		
54-BB-Louise (M. Daponte)	54		
55-BC-Louise (M. Daponte)	55		
56-BD-Louise (M. Daponte)	56		
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62-BJ-Louise (M. Daponte)	62		
63-BK-Louise (M. Daponte)	63		
64-BL-Louise (M. Daponte)	64		
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67-BO-Louise (M. Daponte)	67		
68-BP-Louise (M. Daponte)	68		
69-BQ-Louise (M. Daponte)	69		
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71-BS-Louise (M. Daponte)	71		
72-BT-Louise (M. Daponte)	72		
73-BU-Louise (M. Daponte)	73		
74-BV-Louise (M. Daponte)	74		
75-BW-Louise (M. Daponte)	75		
76-BX-Louise (M. Daponte)	76		
77-BY-Louise (M. Daponte)	77		
78-BZ-Louise (M. Daponte)	78		
79-CA-Louise (M. Daponte)	79		
80-CB-Louise (M. Daponte)	80		
81-CC-Louise (M. Daponte)	81		
82-CD-Louise (M. Daponte)	82		

GIVE FRESH AIR FUND

Thousands View Opening of Eucharistic Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—One of the largest religious gatherings ever held in the United States began here today with solemn services, ceremonial processions and the first of eight days of studies on hunger in the world.

More than a million Christian pilgrims from every continent were expected to attend the 41st International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church and thousands of them jammed the streets of Philadelphia today to witness the opening.

In robes of white trimmed with gold, 53 Cardinals, 450 Bishops and priests and nuns by the hundreds were at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul to hear James Cardinal Ruffini of Rome open the world to fulfill the physical and spiritual needs of humanity by being "United With Christ."

The theme of the Congress is "The Hungers of The Human Family."



Princess Grace of Monaco with her daughters, Caroline, left, and Stephanie at opening of Eucharistic Congress

Cardinal Knox is the personal representative of Pope Paul at the Congress.

Among 1,000 worshippers under the huge copper dome of the cathedral has the Royal Princess Grace and their three children, Caroline, 19, Albert, 17, and Stephanie, 11. The couple are to address a symposium on family life tomorrow.

The symposium is one of several major studies during the week focusing on the hunger for God, bread, justice, the spirit, truth, understanding, peace and Christ.

The congress is seen as offering many American Catholics the first opportunity to witness the full impact of renewal and reform within the Roman Catholic Church set into motion by the Second Vatican Council 11 years ago.

Those reforms, under a Papal directive to blend the old with the new in a harmonious balance, included the use of modern languages in place of Latin in the mass and a change to updated liturgies in the church.

Some conservative Catholics who still hear mass in Latin and adhere to the old liturgies have protested that they are being excluded from the congress.

Other demonstrations are planned, including some against the wealth of the church and torture and repression in certain countries supported by the United States.

Among the demonstrations scheduled is a silent vigil at the cathedral next Friday by the

Community for Creative Non-Violence, a Washington-based interfaith group, to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima by the United States.

On the same day a military mass honoring the United States armed forces has been scheduled at the cathedral.

"Unfortunately, he did not know the significance of the date at the time" the mass was scheduled, says Walter Conroy, executive secretary of the

congress, said Conroy.

Catholic leaders hope the congress will renew a million Catholics in the States.

Vatican officials are concerned about what they call "the great erosion" of faith in America.

While poorer countries suffer from physical hunger, Conroy said, the world nation suffers from a hunger of the soul.

Third World vs. Press

A Meeting in Latin America Raises Questions About Free Flow of News

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

Serious questions about the future of freedom of information in Latin America are being raised in the aftermath of a UNESCO conference in San Jose, Costa Rica, last month when representatives of 21 Latin American governments met to discuss the establishment of a Latin American or Caribbean news agency with the purpose of counterbalancing the serious imbalances attributed to existing news agencies. That recommendation specifically states that the establishment of a news agency should "in no way impair the free operation of existing agencies or their future development."

Another recommendation calls for the establishment of national councils that would issue "guidelines" to the press. This again implies the kind of control of news that is inimical to a free press.

The report will be presented to the general conference of UNESCO when it meets in Nairobi, Kenya, in October. The organization can then vote to accept, reject or amend the recommendations. Member nations whose governments were represented at the conference must also approve recommendations before they go into effect.

The conference reflects a concern that has been repeatedly voiced by third world countries—do not let developing countries adequately. At the San Jose conference, this was stated repeatedly—at times with considerable hostility as delegates accused foreign news services of "cultural aggression" that kept or tried to keep the developing countries in a state of dependence with respect to the nations where economic and political power was concentrated.

Foreign Services Criticized

Delegates complained that foreign agencies concentrated only on news of revolutions or natural disasters and paid little attention to educational and cultural news coming out of the developing countries. They said that there was so little emphasis on local news that they often would be ignorant of what was happening in neighboring countries if they depended on the foreign wire services.

Specialists in the news media here contend for the most part that these may be debatable points. What they object to, however, is the extension of this argument to the point that foreign agencies cannot adequately cover the third world and that the only way to communicate accurate information is for the government to control the news.

"The conference has been useful on one point," said Dr. Pedro Simoncini, president of the Argentine Broadcasting Association and a delegate to the conference. "It has awakened the international organizations to be more alert than ever about what is going on behind the scenes that could make it impossible a few years from now to have any kind of free flow of information in Latin America."

HEALTH TRAINING OF BLACKS DROPS

Medical Leaders See Peril to Inner-City Services

By REGINALD STUART

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1—The delivery of badly needed health care services in large urban centers may be further jeopardized in the future because of training opportunities in the medical and dental professions for blacks—those who traditionally practice in inner cities—are beginning to diminish.

This is the consensus of top officials of the National Dental Association, the principal professional organization of black dentists, and the National Medical Association, the counterpart group of medical practitioners.

Both organizations were formed decades ago when blacks were barred from the larger, predominantly white health associations, and have maintained a large following of blacks in the health field.

The National Dental Association is holding its 63rd annual meeting here, and the National Medical Association will open its annual session here later this week.

"The older quota systems and affirmative actions of the 1960's are being de-emphasized and grants and scholarships are drying up," said Dr. Jasper Williams of Chicago, president of the medical organization.

Finds Schools Wary

"A great deal of losses in admissions have been forced by those who we thought were our friends," said Dr. Williams, referring to political pressure and court actions brought against schools regarding their affirmative action programs.

"These things have frightened many schools into de-emphasizing admissions quotas."

At present, blacks comprise 2 percent of the nation's estimated 350,000 physicians. Admissions of blacks to medical school showed no growth in the fall of 1974 and declined slightly last fall, according to previously published reports.

Dr. Williams' view was shared by Dr. Harvey Webb Jr., the new president of the National Dental Association, and Dr. Elisha R. Richardson, the association's director of scientific research.

"There is a reduction in emphasis on admitting blacks," Dr. Richardson said, "and since the Government is classifying women as minorities, schools are admitting white females and eliminating blacks."

Dr. Webb characterized the current atmosphere as one similar to the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era. He said that immediately after the war, blacks were given many special opportunities but suddenly things began to tighten up.

The meetings of both organizations are being held at the Meharry Medical College, an institution that pioneered in training black dentists and physicians decades ago and has supplied a large percentage of those now practicing. Celebrating its 100th anniversary this year, Meharry is engaged in a multimillion dollar capital improvement program.

Dr. Lloyd C. Elam, president of Meharry, said that although the number of blacks entering Meharry School of Medicine has risen, the number entering schools across the country had declined. And he cautiously agreed with the heads of the two professional groups that the development could mean problems in health care for blacks.

"The kind of progress that was heralded by the improvement of health services in recent years is going to be less if this type of situation prevails," Dr. Elam said.

Jewish Congress Asks H.E. To Destroy Ethnic Question

By IRVING SPIEGEL

The American Jewish Congress yesterday called on E. David Mathews, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to order destroyed a form that has been distributed in the public schools of five major cities that requires teachers and principals to identify themselves and their pupils by race and ethnic origin. One of the cities involved is New York.

Warning that continued use of the form could lead to a "constitutional challenge," the congress said there is an inherent and persistent danger that records which identify individuals by race or ethnicity may become the basis for "discrimination against them."

Jack M. Elkin, chairman of the organization's Metropolitan Council, said the form violates the "constitutionally protected" right to privacy, recognized by the courts as early as 1905.

Jewish organizations, including the American Jewish Congress, have been identifying ethnic groups in school systems in an effort to establish a national Jewish center. Sanford Winston, a spokesman for the congress, said in an interview that the congress does not comment on the form's use in other districts.

The form in question was distributed earlier this year by the Office of Civil Rights. It was part of an initiative to determine equal services were being provided to females, groups and emotionally handicapped.

The other cities involved are Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit.

The review in New York was undertaken in the spring, involved six districts in the Bronx and Queens.

Solomon, Fibak Gain Net Final

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (AP)—Wojtek Fibak of Poland pulled his game together after early difficulties and defeated Stan Smith, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, in a semifinal match of the \$125,000 Louisville International Tennis Classic today.

Harold Solomon, seeded fourth, was down one set and was trailing, 3-2 in

Books of The Times

The Roots of Teen-Age Violence

By SELWYN RAAB

THE DEADLY INNOCENTS, By Muriel Gardiner. 190 pages. Basic Books. \$8.95.

Peter used a hammer to murder his mother, who had pestered him, and two half-sisters who had adored him. Tom fatally shot his uncle, who had provided him with the only home he ever had. Rose prepared dinner for her younger brother, put him to bed, and then killed him while he slept.

All of these killers were teen-agers with seemingly non-violent personalities who suddenly committed unspeakable crimes. The stories of these three and seven similar teen-age murderers are the foundation of "The Deadly Innocents" by Muriel Gardiner, a psychoanalyst who specializes in treating disturbed children.

Miss Gardiner has blended 10 portraits of adolescent mayhem into one broad canvas illustrating some of the basic motives and frightful circumstances that can transform an angelic-looking adolescent into an unremorseful killer.

Irrationality of Justice System
The youngsters in "The Deadly Innocents" came from a melting pot variety of racial, social and economic backgrounds, but almost all were linked by two strong threads: Each was deprived of normal parental affection and each was subjected to enormous emotional pressures.

All of this may sound like the melodramatic theme of a sudsy television soap opera, but Miss Gardiner has avoided producing a softened apology for hard-luck youngsters. Instead, by fleshing out the backgrounds of each case, she presents incisive profiles of the unpremeditated, almost accidental, nature of these homicides.

juvenile institutions also provide vivid glimpses of the near-hopelessness and irrationality of the rehabilitation and parole systems. In a poignant comment on Peter's postconviction situation, Miss Gardiner remarks:

"When an inmate leaves the prison, the authorities expect him to break with the friends he has made there, since every inmate or former inmate is automatically considered 'an undesirable character' with whom the parolee is not supposed to associate. In spite of this, while he is still in the prison, his adjustment is judged largely by his 'sociability,' his taking part in communal activities. The prison authorities not only from upon him seem actually afraid of the inmate who chooses a more solitary existence, prefers to work in his cell, does not care to watch TV with the crowd. 'Big joke,' Peter, among others, has said to me. 'They think that socializing in prison will help you adjust on the street. That's the last thing it will do!'"

Searching for Adventure
While most criminologists can easily explain how alum conditions and broken homes lead to crime, there is still no conclusive answer to another problem: What motivates middle-class or affluent youngsters to commit senseless crimes? From my own unscientific contacts with prison inmates and former offenders, Miss Gardiner's theory about one current cause makes a great deal of sense. She says children in our society "have little opportunity for adventure, except vicariously, through watching television, something emotionally unsatisfying. It merely whets, in a sometimes disastrous way, a normal appetite for adventure, satisfied often to former days through the dangers of exploration or the vicissitudes of a frontier life. Where is the teen-age boy or girl to find adventure outside of crime?"

The steady, nationwide increase in crime has gradually shifted public opinion, as well as the prevailing sentiments of the academic criminologists, from reliance on lenient sentencing policies and rehabilitation programs toward the imposing of longer prison terms under stricter penal conditions, even for teen-agers.

Tracie B. Felker Bride of Charles C. Taliaferro Jr.
Tracie Brooks Felker, daughter of Dr. Fort Felker Jr. and Marcia Felker of Kaneohe, Hawaii, was married yesterday afternoon to Charles Champe Taliaferro Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro of Hobe Sound, Fla., and Locust Valley, L.L.

Judy Hirschberg Becomes a Bride

Judy Hirschberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Erich Hirschberg of Valley Stream and Southampton, L. I., was married at noon yesterday to Timothy Atwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Atwood of Shrewsbury, Mass.

Judge Edward W. Hulst of the East Hampton (L. I.) Town Justice Court performed the ceremony at the Montauk (L. I.) Yacht Club and Inn.

The bride, a 1974 graduate of Wesleyan University, received a Master of Arts in teaching from Northwestern University. She will begin teaching next month at the Greens Farms (Conn.) Academy.

John Fey Marries Mary C. Mach

Mary Callimanolopolis Mach, a registered representative with the investment banking firm of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook, Inc., was married yesterday afternoon to John Theodore Fey, chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pericles Gregory Callimanolopolis of Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. George Poulos of Stamford, Conn.

Irit Spierer Wed to Jonathan Greenberg

Irit Spierer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Spierer of Yonkers, was married there yesterday afternoon to Jonathan Greenberg, who expects to receive medical and law degrees from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and its Law School next May.

The bride, who is working for a master's degree in business administration at George Washington University, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Earl Benedict Brown of Scarsdale, N.Y.

Martha Brown Bride of Paul W. Rosenblum

Martha Mary Brown and Paul W. Rosenblum, graduates of Boston University, were married yesterday at the Metropolitan Country Club in White Plains, where Rabbi Paul R. Feinberg performed the ceremony.

The bride, who is working for a master's degree in business administration at George Washington University, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Earl Benedict Brown of Scarsdale, N.Y.

Helen Moed Has Nuptials

Helen McWilliams Moed, a former researcher and producer for CBS News in New York, was married yesterday to Lawrence Kennedy Pomeroy, Midwest producer for the CBS Morning News in Chicago.

The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Moed of Scarsdale, N.Y., by Judge Isaac Rubin of the Westchester County Court in White Plains.

Advertisement for the movie 'The Deep' featuring Peter Benchley. Text includes: 'This Summer all America is diving with Peter Benchley into The Deep.' and 'Is it better than Jaws? Yes. It's a winner.'

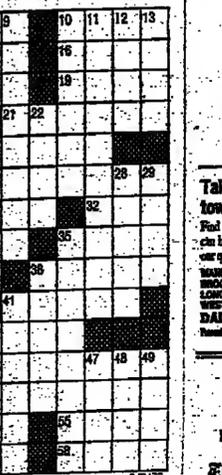
Advertisement for the book 'Political Terrorism: The Threat and the Response' by Francis M. Watson. Text includes: 'Can we stop terrorist bombing, skyjacking, kidnaping and murder before it gets worse?' and 'YES says this book.'

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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ROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG
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15 Minister or river
16 Eye part
17 Kind of charivari
18 Actor Victor
19 Shaw
20 Moving slowly
21 Picat
22 French income
23 Ueda's flower
24 Ruler
25 Patron saint of cripples
26 Reduced to low status
27 Spoiler of a sort
28 Tortoise's victim
29 Pacifics
30 Hindu queens
31 Onion rolls
32 Dirt
33 Cartoonist
34 English horn
35 Chinese pagodas
36 Set in place
37 "I'm homo!"
38 Witnessed
39 Teachers' org.



Advertisement for Fellman, Ltd. featuring a shoe. Text includes: 'FINAL REDUCTIONS 50% Off' and '\$12 & \$18'.

Advertisement for Education. Text includes: 'Too busy for weekday college? Then try Saturdays at Fordham. 53 graduate and undergraduate courses.'

Advertisement for Arabic courses. Text includes: 'Take an important step towards greater success' and 'New monthly evening courses for Beginners, Conversation \$40, Intermediate \$75.'

Advertisement for Ivan Morris 1925-1976. Text includes: 'Ivan Morris 1925-1976' and 'Holt, Rinehart & Winston & W'.

Advertisement for Spanish Remedial English. Text includes: 'SPANISH REMEDIAL ENGLISH' and 'Daytime classes start Aug. 2'.

Advertisement for Mary Stewart 'at the top of her romantic form'. Text includes: 'Mary Stewart Touch Not the Cat' and 'WILLIAM MORROW'.

Advertisement for Best Seller List. Text includes: 'Best Seller List' and a list of books and authors.

Advertisement for William Morrow. Text includes: 'WILLIAM MORROW' and 'Selected by two major book clubs.'

Advertisement for Advantage Press. Text includes: 'Advantage Press' and 'EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY'.

Advertisement for Congress Asks. Text includes: 'Congress Asks' and 'roy Ethnic Qu'.

Advertisement for VANTAGE PRESS. Text includes: 'VANTAGE PRESS' and 'W. 34th St., New York 10018, D'.

Advertisement for Dale Carnegie Courses. Text includes: 'DALE CARNEGIE COURSES' and 'Take an important step towards greater success.'

The New York Times

Founded in 1851
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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
OSWALD E. DEYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

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The Uncommon Heritage

Representatives of more than 150 nations will assemble at the United Nations headquarters here this week to resume negotiations on a new body of international law to regulate the uses of that 70 percent of the earth's surface that is covered by water—a vast, still largely virgin territory which the United Nations once declared to be the "common heritage" of mankind.

What is at stake, in fact, is a most uncommon heritage, encompassing trillions of dollars worth of living and mineral resources that were mostly undreamed-of when existing sea law was formulated. Although it cannot be the final step in the long and tedious process of negotiation that began at Caracas two years ago, this renewed session of the Law of the Sea conference will probably determine whether there will be a new regime of reason and law to control the exploitation and other uses of the seas. If not, the world faces what Lord Richie Calder has predicted could become "the biggest smash and grab since the European powers . . . carved up black Africa."

Despite significant progress at Geneva last year and here in New York last spring, the prospects for success remain highly uncertain. General agreement has been reached on perhaps 80 percent of some 400-odd treaty articles, a remarkable achievement considering the complexity of the issues and the diversity of interests among participants. But major questions remain unresolved.

Perhaps the most serious obstacle to progress at the current session is an apparently widely held belief among developing nations that by stalling until after the United States elections in November, they can get a better deal from a new Administration in Washington. That is a naive and potentially disastrous hope.

Americans remain sharply divided on some Law of the Sea issues, but not along partisan lines. It is most unlikely that there would be any major change in sea

law policy with a change in Administration, and even if there were it would probably come too late to be meaningful. If the current session does not substantially complete work on a comprehensive treaty, the United States Congress is almost certain to move ahead with legislation to support deep-sea mining by American firms, as it has already moved to claim a 200-mile limit for fisheries, beginning next March. Once these unilateral moves are set in motion by the world's leading maritime power, it may become impossible to stem the tide of national claims over the "common heritage."

Other major perils to the conference arise from the threat of ideologies of both left and right to undo progress achieved last time and the demand of landlocked states for access to the 200-mile economic zone.

Although the landlocked and "geographically disadvantaged" states—a potentially blocking third of more than 50 nations—may have overstated their case, they do have a point in protesting that most of the meaningful "common heritage" has been swallowed up by the coastal states in the new economic zone, as currently defined. Their objections perhaps could be met by reviving an old United States proposal for a trusteeship area within the 200-mile zone from which there would be some sharing of revenues with the international community.

The key to the success or failure of the conference may well lie with the role played by the United States delegation, a large and knowledgeable team that has sometimes been plagued by internal divisions and a lack of firm, coherent support from Washington.

Calling the conference "the most significant in diplomatic history," Secretary of State Kissinger last spring pledged his personal participation during the current session. It is important that he fulfill that promise with full backing of the President. This is a negotiation that will test all of the Secretary's diplomatic skill.

correct property tax abuses. A survey of recent real estate transactions found that two-family houses, on the average, sold for four times the assessed valuation while commercial property on the average sold for only one and a half times assessed valuation.

This city and many other communities throughout the state have enough trouble on their hands without asking for more by failing to straighten out the assessment mess.

The Dying Flame

The Olympic flame that flickered out last night in Montreal carried with it some stirring moments of individual achievement, and some thoroughly distasteful displays of political chauvinism, money-grubbing hucksterism and misplaced expenditures of energy and ideals. How much longer will it take a youthful generation of athletes the world over to recognize how crassly they are being exploited by persons and organizations paying allegiance to less than noble goals?

The previous Olympiad, in Munich in 1972, was marked by terror and tragedy, the slaughter of Israeli athletes by sensation-seeking Palestinian killers. Fortunately the 1976 Olympics were preserved from any such outrages; nevertheless, the Olympics of Montreal were seriously marred.

There was the political opportunism of the host government, enforcing its own standards of political acceptability for the participants, in defiance of the International Olympic Committee. There was the boycott by 29 third-world nations to make an irrelevant political point—regardless of the cost to their own athletes who had trained over long years for the distinctions that were then ruled out of their reach.

A few singular memories remain of an Olympic ideal to which a watching world still tries to cling. Arnie Robinson of San Diego finally earned his gold medal in the long jump—27 feet 4 3/4 inches—after three solid years of grueling preparation while his enthusiastic wife held down two jobs to pay the bills.

The 14-year-old gymnast, Nadia Comaneci of Rumania, gave a display of perfection that will not be forgotten by any who saw it. But Klaus Dibiasi, the Italian platform diver, struck a blow for experience; at the ripe old age of 28, he won his third gold medal in consecutive Olympics.

Three Soviet and East European athletes defected during the Montreal games. One Russian fencer was caught cheating. As the East German women mowed track and swimming opponents down with such brutal efficiency, suspicions arose that they had used potentially dangerous body-developing drugs.

Political leaders of the German Democratic Republic, and other nations as well, have obviously developed sports programs as instruments of national policy designed to draw favorable attention to their country's political systems. In a word, the Olympics are in such a nationalistic mess that even the world's best young athletes can no longer cover up the stench.

As we have previously proposed, a complete overhaul of the Olympics is needed, if that institution is to justify survival. The trappings of nationalist fervor should be dismantled. Eligibility should be broadened beyond archaic notions of amateurism. Most of the team events should be played out elsewhere; the Olympics should be the meeting of individuals, competing on their own achievements.

It is not encouraging when the International Olympic Committee is so stuffy as to bar one of the world's best sprinters, James Gilkes of Guyana, who asked to compete under the Olympic flag when his own government joined the third-world boycott. Unless basic sense and flexibility can be found somewhere in the Olympic organization, the games might as well be abandoned. The experience of Montreal was to demean the world's great athletes, forcing them to perform as pawns in a pageant of ultra-nationalism.

Kill That Dam!

Theoretically the Tocks Island Dam has been dead for a year. Congress has yet to hurry it, and the project's interest is proving almost as controversial as its life.

It is now 14 years since Congress authorized the dam and reservoir on the Delaware River and 11 years since it authorized creation of a 60,000-acre National Recreation Area to go with them. Two years ago, impressed at last by the environmental challenges of more than a decade, Congress ordered an impartial and comprehensive analysis of the project. The findings were extremely negative. The study was so persuasive that the Governors of the four Delaware River states recommended that no further funds be appropriated. The Army Corps of Engineers, which had nursed the Tocks enterprise from its inception, went even further, recommending that Congress de-authorize the dam altogether, so that alternatives for meeting the power and water needs of the region could be considered.



The failure of Congress to take that good advice, is proving harmful to the entire Delaware River basin, to the chances for creating a sound recreation area, and, not least, to property owners who are paralyzed by the prolonged indecision on Capitol Hill. Senator Case of New Jersey out long ago introduced legislation to bring to an end this anomalous situation. His bill, co-sponsored by six of the seven other Senators from the affected states, would cancel the dam and reservoir project once and for all and transfer all lands already acquired for the project to the Department of the Interior, to be administered as part of the proposed Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The legislation would serve two excellent purposes. It would firmly discourage those who still hope to see the ill-conceived dam project return from limbo and it would relieve the undeserved hardship of many landowners in the area who have been unable either to sell or to buy because of the cloud over the future of the region and the fate of their properties.

Fourteen years and \$60 million have gone into the Tocks Island failure. It is time now to end the agonizing uncertainties, to assure an outstandingly lovely region of a well-planned recreation area and to allow its people to adjust to a predictable future.

Realty Tax 'Lottery'

A court decision that could compel Nassau County to pay up to \$120 million in refunds to commercial property owners who have been overtaxed should help persuade local officials throughout the state that property tax reform is an action they no longer can afford to put off.

The kind of assessment inequities between classes of properties, and within classes, that led to the Nassau decision is notoriously widespread in New York. This is true especially in New York City, whose realty rolls, according to a recent state study, "reflect the nearly total breakdown of equitable assessment. . . . The status quo of residential assessments in most municipalities does not differ significantly in accuracy from what might be offered by lottery."

Where such slipshod and inequitable administration of a major tax is permitted to prevail, aggrieved property owners are bound to turn to the courts for relief. The only wonder is that New York communities have not been inundated with more tax suits, especially since state law declares explicitly that all properties shall be assessed at 100 percent of true market value.

It should not require court intervention, however, to convince New Yorkers that something must be done to

Letters to the Editor

Rhodesia: Toward a Settlement Bank

To the Editor:

In an article published in the Rhodesia Herald, following his recent visit to Salisbury, the British Member of Parliament Eldon Griffiths correctly diagnoses a *sine qua non* of any proposed settlement to be the need to convince whites that their property will not be expropriated. Incorrectly, however, in my opinion, he suggests that compensation could not automatically be guaranteed.

If one accepts the present "European" population of Rhodesia to be 276,000, this probably includes fewer than 100,000 heads of families, few of whom wish to emigrate and whose continued residence here is vital to the continued prosperity of the country.

I suggest that such prosperity, and a peaceful settlement of the exacerbating political problems of Southern Africa, should now be the subject of a new initiative by not only the British Government but also those of the U.S. and South Africa. The present obdurate attitude to reform would be capable of change were those Governments to sponsor jointly, as an aspect of settlement, a Rhodesian Settlement Bank, which would guarantee on an "open-ended" basis:

• That the capitalized value of the balance of all pension commitments were capable of purchase by the bank in return for an irrevocable guarantee to meet such commitments either in Rhodesia or, at any time in the future

at the wish of the pensioner, outside Rhodesia.

• That capital assets such as farm lands were capable of purchase by the bank, at a fair market price, against payment, again either in Rhodesia or an external currency.

• That, against deposit of the relevant scrip, dividends on Rhodesian stocks and shares of Rhodesian emigrants would be guaranteed for remission to an external bank of the emigrant's choice.

The cost to the Settlement Bank of such an exercise should be limited to the costs of its operation since its payments overseas would be offset by its acquisition of Rhodesian assets.

The enormous strategic importance of southern Africa must not be overlooked at a time when the cold war is visibly heating up. The east-west sea route, around which the major oil tankers navigate, carries Middle East oil to Europe. The mineral wealth of the subcontinent is enormous: gold, platinum and other minerals essential to the West. Chrome has no known substitute in the production of stainless steel, and of the total known world resources of chromium, 67 percent is found in Rhodesia.

Rather than encouraging a mass exodus, the "open-ended" nature of the proposed bank guarantees would stabilize our present situation and bring an end to our present problems.

J. H. A. DESMOND
Salisbury, Rhodesia, July 20, 1976

Of Carter's Policy

To the Editor:

William Safire's capacity for vituperation has rarely been demonstrated, as in his column (July 21) of *Playboy*, the pollster retained by Jimmy Carter. He alleges (a) that Safire bought his way "into the campaign" by having Mr. Carter do an opinion poll, (b) that Safire's motive in his country Arab government was "greatly simple" because he had come from other sources, and matter represents an "obscure interest."

None of this makes sense, as (a) the prospect of Mr. nomination was widely thought dubious, or at best highly at the time; Saudi Arabia; Mr. Carter's services (first to the New Hampshire primary, independent businessmen, proached for accepting new generating business, merely they already have handsome (especially reproached by Safire), and (c) private poll typically have clients of different interests (not unlike professional firms, who also have a presumption of integrity is undermined by the knowledge differences).

It is no more a conflict of for the private polling firm by Mr. Carter to conduct a another client which happens foreign government, than it for the law firm retained by mittes to Elect President; represent another client who pended to be a foreign govern if Mr. Safire wishes to y alleging Mr. Carter's guilt by tion with a polling firm who does \$30,000 of business Saudi Arabian Government, better include in his account Ford Administration, which a lions of dollars in weapons directly with that same and or governments.

Mr. Safire has labored to make something out of nothing case. His righteous indignation imaginary indiscretions of Jimmy contrasts ironically with remembered apoplexy for that pitifully corrupt Nixon team. I Mr. Carter is a progressive Democrat. Partisan fire tempts fatuous.

JACK
Washington, July

Hospital Workers'

To the Editor:

Margaret Mead has put a creative mind to what clearly a real problem in our society: the treatment of low-wage in hospitals and other institutions (letter July 19). However, a time hospital pharmacist and eat secretary-treasurer of which represents the largest organized hospital employees object to her solution.

She seems to be saying that "tracting" out of maintenance similar work in hospitals with the maintenance workers' ability to advance within the ing company, which would it substructure within the hospital organization. Actually, the sibil ing of maintenance and small does exist in some places—is t in fact, in some European h. This subcontracting results in vantage to the workers, w often transients and also tra from job to job as dictated profit-directed operations of it tenance company. There is es no room for upward mobility over, and most important, job and security within the hospital are lost.

Hospital workers need decent and job stability plus opportunity—the job and off-the-job ed which can lead to advancement middle-aged, nonliterate, woman referred to by Dr. doesn't expect to advance to tion of nurse or doctor. However possibility of some advan should be offered to her. Neith age nor her illiteracy determin ability, intelligence or devotion. Job and, like other hospital w she deserves an opportunity. E vancement along with decent fringes and working conditions.

ANTHONY G. WELLS
Service Employees Intl.
Washington, July 20

Non-National Olympics

To the Editor:

At last, in print, a real state about the Olympic disgrace (C July 21). But Bill Bradley didn't far enough.

To abolish all nationalistic parade under national flags should changed to an opening parade nized by sports. A distinctive it could be designed for each b behind which all athletes come in that sport could march in with distinction of nationality. Similarly, the sport banner sh be raised over the winners and suitable piece of music other than national anthems could be played. It is already an Olympic flag and Olympic hymn. Why not music, each sport?

I agree totally with Bill Bradley if the time has come to either rene all possible nationalistic taint from Olympics or else to abolish them. I have long ceased to fulfill the purp of the founder, especially after 1956.

FLORENCE S. DE SA
Bayside, N. Y., July 21, 1976

An editorial on this subject appears today.

Deductible 'Propaganda'

To the Editor:

The propaganda campaign being mounted by international oil companies is seductive by virtue of its sheer volume. We are reminded of the tremendous need for new petroleum sources if this country is going to stay even, not to mention becoming self-sufficient. The need is certainly real. Whether the oil industry is honestly trying to fill it, is open to serious question.

If Mobil, for example, truly intends to spend billions searching for oil, why has the company just bought Marcor? Does Atlantic Richfield really expect Anaconda to increase its petroleum reserves? And why should all that barrage of expensive advertising, telling us what good neighbors drilling platforms are to marine life, be tax deductible?

I propose that we accept the industry's argument at face value. Money spent in hunting for energy should be treated as a proper business expense. Everything else ought to be disallowed. As a pro, federally financed research and exploration might prove both useful and inexpensive in the long



Robert Yarnall Rieck

run. After all, the Manhattan Project worked out and the T.V.A. has kept a number of private utilities reasonably honest.

My point is that government doesn't have to be inefficient. And don't the oil giants sound just a bit smug with all their self-serving rhetoric?

TOWNSEND BROWN 2d
New York, July 23, 1976

What Dylan Said

To the Editor:

Jimmy Carter claimed to be using Bob Dylan's language in his acceptance speech when referring to an America "busy being born, not busy dying." To set the historical record straight, this is just the opposite of what Dylan said in "It's All Right Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)" when he told us "there is no sense in trying . . . he's not busy being born, he's busy dying." That song was aptly used to the final scene of the movie "Easy Rider," when two young men searching for America found it at the end of a shotgun barrel.

I hope it is the Carter version which will prevail.
ALAN C. ROTTFELD
New York, July 20, 1976

U.S. vs. Education

To the Editor:

I have just completed a six-week visit of four European countries (Switzerland, Germany, France and England), and I am impressed by the absence in their newspapers of any plans to destroy their universities—in particular, no firings of tenured faculty, no wholesale dismissals of "the brightest and the best" and no giant increases in tuitions aimed at lowering student enrollments.

In fact, on the world scene, if you can call it that, only in U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. does one encounter public officials cheerfully firing tenured faculty with years of training and experience going down the drain of political expediency (of course, in the U.S.A. there will be court cases testing the legality of such contract breaches). In the U.S.S.R. they fire people who are dissidents and/or Jews, whereas in the U.S.A. the heresy is that universities do not show a profit, or their profit does not show.

Or is it? Recall the dissident students and faculty of the Vietnam War

days. Remember those "effete intellectual snobs"? Remember the punishment by the Nixon Administration? (Decreased Federal support for universities, labs, abandonment of the position of science adviser, abandoned programs of national fellowships and scholarships, phasing out of space exploration, etc.)

And oow, when billions are being passed by Congress for jobs for the unemployed "labor," there is not one cent for the unemployed and/or fired teachers or for the student victims of the tuition holdups.

It appears that when President Ford pardoned Nixon he also pardoned his anti-intellectual, anti-student, anti-university policies. Not that Nixon invented the genre, but Richard Hofstadter's book "Anti-Intellectualism in the U.S." needs extensive revision to cover the Nixon-Agnew capers, and the country needs a lot of reminders to put to right the damage to education their mindless vindictiveness wrought.

CARL FAITH
Princeton, N.J., July 24, 1976

War and the Democrats

To the Editor:

Former U.S. Senator Joseph S. Clark, in extolling the "virtues" of his political party (letter July 26), concludes with characteristic campaign rhetoric, in defiance of truth and history: "The Democratic Party is for peace and international understanding, out for an international military crusade." Sadly, the war score in my lifetime is Democrats 4 and Republicans 0, as the so-called advocates for peace led us into two World Wars (from the first of which I continue to bear battle scars), the Korean "police action" and the Vietnam tragedy, all with terrible American casualties. So let us keep the record straight!

HENRY H. SHEPARD
Manhasset, L. I., July 26, 1976

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Federal Effort on Car Safety Is Turning to Controversial Plan to Require 'Passive Restraints' Like Air Bags

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Ten years after the landmark Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, signs are growing that the Federal Government is retreating from its aggressive role in making cars safer.

All the complex forces for and against new safety features are now converging on a proposal that would require "passive restraints," such as bags that inflate to cushion occupants in a crash, in new cars to give automatic protection to the millions who daily risk death by not buckling their seat belts.

This Tuesday, Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. will hold a final hearing before making the oft-delayed decision. However he decides, his action is likely to become a major watershed in the long, bitter debate over automobile safety.

While research continues on better brakes and other improvements, the major focus is on passive restraints because safety experts agree they are the only design change likely to have a major impact on the death and injury toll. The Department of Transportation is empowered under law to order design changes to protect the public against "unreasonable risk" in accidents.

Drive Is Blunted
The drive for new regulations has been blunted for many reasons. National concern over fuel efficiency, unemployment, the apparent resentment against government intrusion into personal lives and the refusal of people to spend money on safety have all combined to embolden the foes of government regulation.

In deciding whether to order passive restraints, which many say are essential to a major reduction in highway deaths and injury, Mr. Coleman says he must balance the possible saving of nearly 10,000 lives a year against a cost of at least \$1 billion a year to the consumer and the principle of freedom of personal choice.

Despite the debate, the seat belts and other safety standards imposed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration over the last decade have worked. Along with the reduced speed limit, they have cut the national fatality rate from 5.7 deaths per 100 million miles driven in 1966 to only 3.3 in 1975. The General Accounting Office last week credited the standards with having saved 28,230 lives between 1966 and 1974.

100 Deaths a Day
Still, about 30,000 people are killed every year, nearly 100 a day, and 2 million or so are injured. It is believed that universal seat-belt use could cut death by half or more, but only one American in five will fasten them.

The air bag, the chief passive device, has become a symbol of the long-simmering safety debate. It has provoked intense resistance because it costs much more than most previous innovations — estimates range from \$100 to \$350 a car—and because a number of nagging questions have bobbed to the surface:

How far should society go to protect those who will not protect themselves? Why should the prudent pay to protect the careless? What is the appropriate Federal role in safety? How much weight should be given to public convenience and choice? How much is a life worth?

To make the decision, promised by the year's end, Mr. Coleman will have to hack through a thicket of conflicting claims.

Ranged on one side are safety advocates, Federal regulators, the insurance industry (particularly Allstate) and air-bag makers. They argue that the public interest demands the same kind of governmental intervention that would result if 100 people a day were dying from tuberculosis or contaminated food.

More Than Vietnam
"By a variety of maneuvers the manufacturers have withheld for years a technology which is practical and thoroughly tested, the lack of which is allowing more Americans to die each year than in Vietnam," says Dr. William Haddon Jr., head of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The proponents say passive restraints, which require no action by the occupant, are particularly critical in light of the growing numbers of smaller cars, which are generally considered less protective than big ones.

Opposing them are all four major American car makers, the automobile clubs and seat-belt makers. They contend that tests with dummies leave unproved the effect of air bags in the full unpredictable range of real life accidents. Further, they say, it will take a dozen years and billions of dollars to phase in air bags while immediate and cheap safety could be had by passing laws compelling the use of shoulder and lap belts that are already in almost all cars.

The director of automotive safety engineering at General Motors, which promoted air bags two years ago but has since abandoned them, has air bags in his own car, a 1976 Buick. But that personal decision, says the director, David E. Martin, is entirely different

from forcing 10 million people a year to buy them.

He asks, "Is it better to mandate use of belts already in cars and place the burden on fastening them on imprudent people, or burden people's pocketbooks who do buckle up?"

Five Choices
Mr. Coleman has set out five alternatives: retain the present rules, conduct a five-year field test of air bags, require the restraints as a new-car option, make seat-belt use mandatory, or mandate passive restraints on all cars starting with the 1980 model year.

There are two types of pas-

sive restraints—seat belts, offered by Volkswagen as an option in its new Rabbit, that automatically buckle in the occupant when the door is closed, and air bags. American manufacturers have concentrated on the bags.

Air bags are balloonlike devices placed under the dashboard. A sensor behind the front bumper automatically inflates them instantly upon frontal impact of 12 miles an hour or faster, cushioning the occupants as they pitch forward toward the windshield. Such frontal accidents are the major cause of highway death and injury.

Find Hope Too High
It is hopeless to expect 70 percent, argue Dr. Haddon and Donald L. Schaffer, vice president of Allstate, two leading air-bag proponents.

Only 12,000 cars have air bags and only 93 have been deployed in crashes. The value of the devices remains at issue. From engineering judgments, the traffic safety agency estimates that 8,900 lives a year would be saved in addition to the 3,000 from the 20 percent seat-belt use today. It would require seat-belt use of 70 percent to achieve such benefits, the agency calculates.

Dr. Haddon maintains that the bags have proved "phenomenally successful" after 250 million road miles. "We have not said it is reasonable to have to remember to boil milk every time and too bad if you get TB," he said. "You accept and pay for a lot of devices in your car that are automatic—this is not a departure."

Fears that air bags will malfunction or otherwise malfunction rather than on field data. It was Ford that proposed the ignition interlock system that provoked such public hostility that Congress repealed it after a year.

I. C. Eckhold, automotive safety director at the Ford Motor Company, says he is not against the passive idea but would prefer a less costly alternative. "We do not think they are as good as the alternatives," he said. "We do not object to standards, but there is an underlying problem in establishing standards

almost on speculation rather than on field data." Both Mr. Eckhold and his G.M. counterpart, Mr. Martin, argue that only full-scale evaluation of thousands of accidents will prove if air bags really save lives. It is possible, they say, that the risks will rise if air bags are legally ordered, because, unlike seat belts, they afford no protection against rollover or lateral and rear-end accidents. Full air-bag protection they add, would require a

lap belt, making it not safe. "We may be asking to spend more money for more protection," Mr. Martin said. "The facts are not clear."

The auto makers are measures to persuade people to buckle up. They use laws have been successful in foreign countries, given the inferior and widespread, rush motorcycle helmet by many doubt seat-belt could be passed or enforced.

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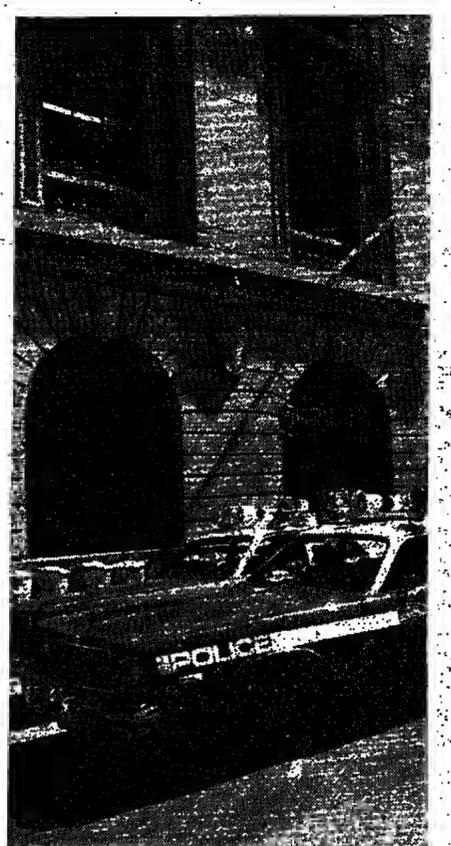
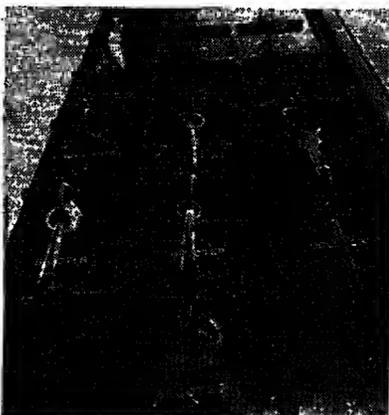
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Brooklyn Precinct 'Cut to the Bone' by Police Layoffs



Left: Sgt. Charles J. Dechon confers with Capt. Norman Reid, commander of the 70th Precinct in Brooklyn. Above: Keys to the precinct's scooters and patrol cars, some of which are at right.

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER
A look of pain spreads across Detective Stanley Kaffa's face as he talks into the telephone at the 70th Precinct station house, in the heart of Brooklyn.

fiscal difficulties, police service throughout the city has diminished.
Every neighborhood has felt the pinch, but it is perhaps worse in the relatively quiet, rather remote precincts like the 70th, which seldom get written up in the newspapers and otherwise attract little attention.

only half of the former eight patrol cars were on the streets and that foot patrols in the precinct had been slashed from as many as 15 posts to five.

Continued on Page 34, Column 4



Rev. Jack Rothenberger inside the Central Schwenkfelder Church in Worcester, Pa., of which he is pastor

Schweiker's Church Keeps Simple Rites

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS
SALFORD, Pa., Aug. 1—At dusk members of the congregation in the Salford meeting house arose from their straight wooden pews and filed out to the trim burial plot a few yards away.

gregationalism and the denomination with which Schwenkfelders share most in common, for a supply of ministers.
The touchstone of the Schwenkfelder theology is belief in inner spiritual growth. Outer forms are considered secondary.

ration Averts Threatened Private Hospitals

Threatened strike against making hospitals in was averted yesterday and management and labor agreed to substitute to hindering arbitration.

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976
The Major Events of the Day
International
All but a few of the Americans who had been trapped in Vietnam when Saigon fell to the Communists on April 30, 1975, have finally left the country after more than a year of waiting.

The Other News

International
Church sorts out role in Bonn politics. Page 2
Vacationing French take to the road. Page 2
Israel begins employing Jewish Lebanese. Page 3
Syrian Prime Minister is replaced. Page 3
4 feared dead in Vienna bridge collapse. Page 3
Algerian chief demands power but widens debate. Page 4
Officers reported arrested in Uganda. Page 4
Life continues normally for most Chinese. Page 8
Government and Politics
2 Reagan aides predict favorable delegate shift. Page 10
Esch battling Michigan official for Hart's seat. Page 11
Car safety turns to "passive restraints." Page 24
Fires disclose sort of informant F.B.I. uses. Page 26
1,200 on welfare work for New York State. Page 37
General
Business is urged to press South Africa. Page 9
Jewish Congress asks H.E.W. to destroy form. Page 20
Police in 70th Precinct cope with cutbacks. Page 25
Metropolitan Briefs
High-risk loans salvaging homes in Queens. Page 27
Impersonation of ex-trooper poses peril. Page 27
3 U.S. Senate candidates stroll for votes. Page 27
New C.U.N.Y. board takes over tomorrow. Page 27
Hearing on judge complicating Harris trial. Page 44
Education and Welfare
Group backs Beame in court on school aid. Page 37
Health and Science
Health training of blacks found declining. Page 20
Mars oxygen emissions have slowed down. Page 44
Religion
Eucharistic Congress opens in Philadelphia. Page 20
Schweiker's church retains simple worship. Page 25

Quotation of the Day

"I thought I was the last American in Saigon. I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile, I would look for my wife." -Gerald Foster, 26-year-old postal worker from Brooklyn, commenting in Bangkok yesterday on having been trapped in Saigon when it fell to the Communists. [1:6.]
Hispanic church group in expanding role. Page 46
Ainsements-and the Arts
Book on teen-age murderers is reviewed. Page 21
Housing on 42d St. urged for performers. Page 28
Hildegard appears at Brothers and Sisters. Page 29
Brian De Palma's "Obsession" on screen. Page 29
Bujones will spend more time abroad. Page 30
Nureyev and Tennant dance in "Giselle." Page 30
"Parfais" is offered at Bayreuth Festival. Page 30
Going Out Guide
About New York
Family/Style
Young of A.A.: When euphoria is gone. Page 14
Beside tables can actually be useful. Page 14
De Gustibus: Thoughts on the lowly acorn. Page 14
Obituaries
William Burkhardt, former head of Lever Brothers. Page 26
Vincent C. Ross, 80, of Frenchie-Hall. Page 26
Business and Financial
Treasury's refunding stirs a hopeful mood. Page 31
Americans unworried about price of gold. Page 31
World food fund still short of target. Page 31
Washington and Business: A debate on co-ops. Page 31
Druggist finds a prescription for success. Page 31
Foreigners top U.S. rivals in sales gains. Page 31
Personal Finance: Wages after age 65. Page 31
Commodities: Quality is a key pricing factor. Page 32
Advertising News
Personal Finance 31
Dividends Mutual Funds ... 36
Sports
Olympics that started in strife end in optimism. Page 15
Yanks blow in 9th to Red Sox as slump goes on. Page 15
Soviet defector is allowed to stay in Canada. Page 15
Mets beaten in doubleheader by Phils, 7-6, 2-0. Page 15
Allin takes Pleasant Valley golf by a stroke. Page 15
Reds foil Jones's bid for 19th victory, 5-4. Page 16
U.S. Olympic head seeks Federal help. Page 16
Athletes assess the Olympics, pros and cons. Page 18
French riders triumph in Olympic finale. Page 18
Mark Lomas, injured Jet, fears for career. Page 19
Lauda is critically injured in Prix crash. Page 19
Petty first at Pocono as Fearson blows tire. Page 19
Fibak of Poland and Solomon gain net final. Page 20
Racing scene shifts today to Saratoga. Page 20
Man in the News
John P. Sears 3d, Reagan tactician. Page 10
Editorials and Comment
Editorials and Letters. Page 22
Anthony Lewis assays a year of Helsinki accords. Page 23
Grace and Larry Spruch suggest a test. Page 23
Russell W. Peterson on poor nation's families. Page 23
News Analysis
Deirdre Carmody on third world and the press. Page 20

Files Disclose Sort of Data And Informant F.B.I. Uses

By JOHN M. CREWSDON

DENVER, Aug. 1—Nearly 2,000 pages of confidential files made public here last week have provided the first comprehensive look at the sort of information collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on radical organizations in this country and at the kind of individuals the bureau hires to inform on them.

The files, produced over the last five years by an F.B.I. informant, Timothy Redfean, are concerned only with the Denver branch of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization with about 60 members here.

The party is one of dozens of organizations penetrated by thousands of F.B.I. informants over the last two decades, but is the first to have asked the courts for permission to see the results of the bureau's surveillance of it, something that was ordered in New York City last week by Federal Judge Thomas P. Grisea.

Rumor and Gossip The files contain dozens of written reports by Mr. Redfean on every aspect of the Socialist Workers Party's activities, as well as gossip and a variety of unsubstantiated rumor. They also show that the F.B.I. continued to employ Mr. Redfean and to praise his work after it had learned of his extensive criminal record and his history as a psychiatric patient.

Not Prosecuted After Mr. Redfean's theft of documents from the party's files here over the last three years, including one on July 7, that has led to local and Federal investigations of two Denver F.B.I. agents to whom he reported and who, according to the files, received and retained some of the stolen materials in the bureau's records.

In addition, the files show that Mr. Redfean, who is 25 years old, graduated in 1973 from Metropolitan State College here and later undertook graduate study at Denver University.

The F.B.I. file, which reflects that Mr. Redfean was hospitalized for nearly a month for treatment of a "depressed condition" occasioned by his arrest, shows that his services as an F.B.I. informant were terminated in April of last year, following that arrest.

One month later, however, the F.B.I. office in Denver stated that Mr. Redfean "expressed regret concerning his criminal activities [and] strongly insisted he would never become involved in any illegal activities in the future."

Less than a year after his arrest, his salary was increased to \$400 a month, his performance continued to receive high ratings from F.B.I. inspectors, and, just last June, he was termed "stable and reliable" by the Denver F.B.I. office.

According to the last document in Mr. Redfean's file, "informant was advised that the reporting agent did not contact him and that under the circumstances no further payment could be expected by him. He asked if this situation was to be considered as permanent and was advised in the affirmative."

showed high amounts of oxygen being emitted from a one cubic centimeter of soil placed in a chamber with a moist atmosphere and injected gases. It is based on the principle that living organisms change their environment as they live, breathe, eat and reproduce. The soil sample is to be incubated for up to 12 days in the controlled atmosphere. But the surprising results were in data received after only two days.

A second experiment, called a labeled release, and using carbon-14, showed high radioactivity "which to a first approximation looks very much like a biological sign," Dr. Klein said.

The first radioactive peak was seen back with the unexpected results and the second peak, which will tell scientists more about what is going on, is expected next Friday.

Dr. Harold Klein, leader of the project's biology team, said that the data received today showed the rate of oxygen slowing down "appreciably."

"There is nothing in the data to indicate any metabolic activity going on within the test chamber," he said.

In another test, Dr. Klein said that the rate of radioactivity that was described earlier as being a possible sign of bacterial life was slowing down. He said that was "unusual."

In Earth soil testing, the rate of radioactivity slows down much more slowly.

"We are still pondering its significance," he said. The gas exchange experiment that produced 15 times as much oxygen as expected also showed a slowdown in the emission of carbon dioxide.

"We believe that whatever process is producing the oxygen is leveling off," Dr. Klein said. "This is an investigation that is supposed to go on for many, many weeks," he said, "and basically we really were expecting to wait a long time before we see any metabolism. If there was anything there."

Yesterday, when the first data from the biology investigations were disclosed, Dr. Klein said that the high oxygen rate, could come from something in the soil that may only resemble biological activity and that it must be viewed "very, very carefully."

The tests are being made in the Viking lander in three cylindrical chambers in a very small laboratory.

A gas exchange investigation over now."

W. H. BURKHART OF LEVER BROS.

Ex-Chairman, Who Retired in 1964, Is Dead at 77

William H. Burkhardt, who retired in 1964 as the chairman of the Lever Brothers Company, died Saturday at Phelps Memorial Hospital in North Tarrytown, N.Y., after a short illness. His age was 77.

Until his retirement, Mr. Burkhardt also served as the chairman of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc. of Englewood Cliffs, N.J., and Lever Brothers Ltd. and Thomas J. Lipton Ltd. of Toronto. These three concerns and the Lever Brothers Company are subsidiaries of Unilever.

Mr. Burkhardt, the son of a mechanical engineer, was born in 1899 in Warren, Pa. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania and got his first job in the analytical laboratory of the Procter & Gamble Company in Cincinnati.

Managed Plant In 1925 he joined the Gold Dust Corporation in New York, and later became manager of its plant in Baltimore. After the consolidation of Gold Dust and the Hecker Products Corporation, another soap company, in 1934, Mr. Burkhardt was appointed director of manufacturing of the new organization.

In 1938 Lever Brothers purchased the soap business of Hecker Products and named Mr. Burkhardt manager of its Baltimore plant. In 1950, after a series of promotions, he was elected a director of the company and vice president in charge of production, research and development, and purchasing.

Among his responsibilities at that time was the construction of Lever House, the company's noted glass and stainless-steel headquarters at 390 Park Avenue.

Mr. Burkhardt was elected president of Lever Brothers in 1955. He developed new products at a pace reported to be unparalleled in the company's history, and scored a number of firsts in the industry.

Introduced Products Among them were Lever Brothers' introduction of liquid laundry detergents, a synthetic bar of soap containing cleansing cream and a margarine that was advertised as the first margarine to taste like butter.

It was largely because of the popularity of these and other new products introduced during Mr. Burkhardt's presidency that the financial condition of the company changed dramatically from a series of losses in the early 1950's into a profitable operation.

Mr. Burkhardt, active in civic and cultural affairs as well as in business, was a member of the board of trustees of the Harlem Savings Bank and a director of the Philippine Refining Corporation, the Pallas Corporation and Istel Fund Inc., all of New York.

He was also a director of the Fifth Avenue Association, the New York World's Fair Corporation, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, the Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan New York, and the Netherlands-America Foundation Inc., among others.

Mr. Burkhardt maintained residences at 20 Scarborough Place (South and in Scarborough, N.Y.) and in the Bronx. He was survived by his wife, Frances, and a daughter, Dorothy. Burkhardt, funeral services will be private, with burial in Warren, Pa.

HARRY COPLAND, 80, PIONEER PILOT, DIES FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 1 (UPI)—Harry Depeup Copland, a pioneer pilot who flew in three wars and was a member of the Aviation Hall of Fame, died at his Fort Lauderdale home yesterday. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Copland was born April 17, 1896, in Cambridge, Mass. At the age of 15, he soloed in a biplane built by the Wright Brothers. In World War I, he flew in France with Britain's Royal Flying Corps and afterward became a barnstormer in the United States.

In 1920, Mr. Copland, made the first commercial flight from Maine to Florida, in 21 hours. In 1934, he was at the controls of a 12-engine seaplane on one of the first such flights from the United States to South America.

Mr. Copland flew with the Army Air Corps in World War II and with the Air Force in Korea. He was among the nation's early helicopter pilots. At the time of his retirement, he had more than 15,000 hours of flight time.

After his military career, Mr. Copland became Florida's Director of Aviation. He also served as an official of the Federal Aviation Administration and as a vice president of Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Company.

He was a member of the Early Birds of Aviation, the Twirly Birds, the Quiet Birdmen, the Silver Wings Association and the Society of Wireline Pilots. He wrote a number of books on flight training.

Mr. Copland is survived by a daughter, Priscilla Mary.

VINCENT ROSS, 80, OF PRENTICE-HALL

Retired Vice Chairman Was Associate of Founders

Vincent C. Ross, retired vice chairman of Prentice-Hall Inc., book publishers and providers of financial services, died yesterday in his apartment at the Westchester Country Club in Rye, N.Y. He was 80 years old and had a home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Ross had been with the company since 1919, when his professor at the New York University School of Commerce, Charles W. Gerstenberg, who had started the venture in 1919 with Richard Prentice Ettinger, hired him as office manager.

After obtaining his N.Y.U. degree in 1921, Mr. Ross rose to treasurer and executive vice president as an early associate of the founders.

In 1950 he was asked to pick out a new home for the company, which was growing rapidly. He decided on Englewood Cliffs, N.J., across the Hudson River and north of the George Washington Bridge, for easy accessibility.

It took more than two years to persuade the residential community to grant a zoning variance for a business concern. The headquarters now employs more than 3,000 people, and a number of other major corporations have followed the Prentice-Hall lead to neighboring sites behind the Palisades.

Surviving are his wife, Anne, two sons of his first marriage, the former Kathleen Cannon, who died, Vincent C. Jr. of Rye, N.Y.; a sister, Mrs. Harold O'Sullivan, and six grandchildren.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 11 A.M. in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Greenwich, Conn., where Mr. Ross formerly lived.

Lucy Deans Hanes, 47, Dies; Constance B. Doolittle, 57, Was on Virginia Arts Panel; Teacher of Mathematics

Lucy Deans Hanes, a member of the Virginia Fine Arts Commission, died yesterday in Georgetown Hospital in Washington. The wife of John W. Hanes Jr., an investment banker and former Assistant Secretary of State, she was 47 years old and lived at 500 Inverbrook Avenue, Great Falls, Va.

Mrs. Hanes, who was born in New York and grew up in Camden, S.C., was a graduate of the Garrison Forest School, Vassar College, and studied also at Yale University's school of architecture where she developed interest in urban planning. She became active in the American Society of Planning Officials, the Regional Plan Association, the Committee of One Hundred for the Federal City, the Great Falls Citizens Association and the Historical Society of Fairfax County, Va.

Surviving are her husband, three daughters, Lucy, Carol, and Lindsey; a son, John W. 3d; her parents, Robert Barr Deans, of Washington and Mrs. Pomeroy Deans of New York; and a brother, Robert Barr Deans Jr.

John C. MacCarthy, 76, Founder of a Law Firm

John C. MacCarthy, founder and senior partner in the law firm of MacCarthy, Schultz & Mulholland, 225 Broadway, died Saturday in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he had been living since retirement seven years ago. His age was 76.

Mr. MacCarthy, who also maintained a residence at 18 Hunts Lane, Brooklyn, was a former president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Trial Counsel Association and a life member of the Metropolitan Trial Lawyers Association. He graduated from Fordham College in 1919 and Fordham Law School in 1922.

MRS. MARTIN CONBOY

Bertha Mason Conboy, widow of the late Martin Conboy, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1933 to 1935, died Friday in a nursing home in Hyattsville, Md. She was 98 years old.

Mrs. Conboy, whose husband was an adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt when Roosevelt was Governor, formerly lived in Riverdale, the Bronx, and Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Catharine Dailey, Mrs. Constance Kelley and Mrs. Marion Kerr; 12 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren and a brother.

Susan Stern, a Radical Activist And Writer, Dies at 33 on Coast

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

Susan Stern, who first worked with and later wrote about the radical left-wing political organization known as The Weathermen, died Saturday at University Hospital in Seattle, six days after suffering an apparent heart seizure. She was 33 years old.

Mrs. Stern gained national attention in 1970 as a member of the Weathermen, in which she and six other defendants were tried on charges of conspiracy and violation of the Antiriot Act. The indictments stemmed from a demonstration held to protest the contempt of court sentences given eight radicals who were being tried in Chicago.

The Seattle trial ended in a mistrial, but Mrs. Stern's stormy behavior in court resulted in her being cited for contempt. She and some of her codefendants eventually served three months in prison as a result of contempt citations.

Mrs. Stern was born Susan Taenbaum in Brooklyn in 1943 and reared there and in New Jersey. Her life was of the type that often bewildered middle-class parents of the 1960's.

She majored in liberal arts at Syracuse University and received a master's degree in social work from the School of Social Work in Seattle.

She joined the Students for a Democratic Society, a left-wing and became interested in women's liberation. She married another political activist, Robby Stern in 1965. They were later divorced.

She later became associated with the Weathermen, one of the most radical of the left-wing activist groups.

Her life was often one of contradictions, which were brought out in her book "With the Weathermen," published last year.

She was a feminist who would dance topless to support herself and her friends; a political activist who traveled to most every major radical gathering in the late 1960's and early 1970's but who, by her own description, never was really convinced by her own political line, and an often clear-headed observer who consumed hallucinogenic drugs.

A hospital spokesman said Mrs. Stern was brought unconscious into University Hospital at 8:45 A.M. last Sunday and died without regaining consciousness.

There was some speculation by doctors that the heart seizure may have been caused by a combination of exhaustion and an extended period in a psychiatric hospital.

Mrs. Stern leaves her mother, Bunny Raymond of Hartsdale, N.Y., and her father, David Taenbaum of Westfield, N.J.

Associated Press

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Associated Press

MARS OXYGEN DATA ARE SLOWING DOWN

Viking Scientists Uncertain About Emission Source

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 1 (UPI)—The rate of oxygen emission from Mars soil in a Viking testing chamber has slowed down, a Viking scientist said today. It was still not known whether the oxygen came from a chemical reaction or from life.

Dr. Harold Klein, leader of the project's biology team, said that the data received today showed the rate of oxygen slowing down "appreciably."

"There is nothing in the data to indicate any metabolic activity going on within the test chamber," he said.

In another test, Dr. Klein said that the rate of radioactivity that was described earlier as being a possible sign of bacterial life was slowing down. He said that was "unusual."

In Earth soil testing, the rate of radioactivity slows down much more slowly.

"We are still pondering its significance," he said. The gas exchange experiment that produced 15 times as much oxygen as expected also showed a slowdown in the emission of carbon dioxide.

"We believe that whatever process is producing the oxygen is leveling off," Dr. Klein said. "This is an investigation that is supposed to go on for many, many weeks," he said, "and basically we really were expecting to wait a long time before we see any metabolism. If there was anything there."

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Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," Inc. 1076 Madison Ave. (at 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y. NY 8-3800

New City U. Board Will Meet Today With Public's Confidence Seen at Issue

By EDWARD B. FISKE

Educators and others concerned with the City University agree that restoration of public confidence in the university's ability to manage its affairs looms as the major task confronting the new Board of Higher Education when it begins formal operations today.

This confidence has been badly shaken by university actions during the budget crises of the last year. Critics have accused both the chancellor's office and the board itself of failing to provide leadership in retrenchment, of miscalculating the realities surrounding free tuition and of confusion over the nature of the City University.

It is clear that on the major policy issues the university leadership has not lived up to its responsibilities," said Henrik N. Dulles, special assistant for higher education to Governor Carey, in an interview.

Several Other Problems
Although the establishment of stable leadership is seen as the major task in a broad sense, the new board will also face several other important decisions. These include:

The selection of a new chairman, either from its own ranks or from outside.

The hearing of personality problems that have undermined relations between the board and the central administration.

Development of a plan for future financing of the senior colleges.

Building the academic reputation of institutions that have gone through major cuts in the size of their faculties and student bodies and are plagued by such problems as low faculty morale and the loss of vital, young teachers.

In the broadest sense, the success of the new board will ultimately be determined by how it decides to approach the two basic and sometimes seemingly conflicting objectives of providing high-quality and mass education for an urban clientele.

One possible approach, the one favored by presidents of

the senior colleges, is to emphasize the creation of traditional academic institutions and leave it to them to define their responsibilities to the city. The other, favored by those most sensitive to the goals of community colleges, is to begin with social concerns, such as maximum access, and try to build academic quality within that framework.

Long-Range Impact
Whatever the new board's approach will be, it will certainly affect the nature and health of the City University for years to come.

"What we need is nothing less than a new definition of the role, scope, size and program of the university," said Anthony D. Kner, vice chancellor for budget and planning.

"It is something on which we have to come out early, forcibly and with great clarity," the old board, led by Alfred A. Giardino, was dismantled and replaced July 1 as part of a legislative package that puts a floor under the level of state contributions to the City University and requires the imposition of tuition charges for the first time. The 14 members of the new board, half named by Governor Carey and the other half by Mayor Beame, will hold their first business session today.

Financing Plan Needed
The most conspicuous item on the agenda will be the selection of a 15th member and of a chairman, who may be the same. One report is that Harold M. Jacobs, the Brooklyn businessman who is one of six holdovers from the last board, will become chairman for at least the immediate future.

Various appointees of the Governor, however, report that they have heard nothing of any such plan. They expect how it decides to approach the two basic and sometimes seemingly conflicting objectives of providing high-quality and mass education for an urban clientele.

Another immediate decision is the development of a proposal for the long-term financing of the nine senior colleges.

Mayor Beame has announced that the city will terminate its support of the four-year colleges at the end of the current academic year.

While Governor Carey has signaled his willingness to move toward state financing over a three-year period, many believe that the particular higher educational needs of New York City—namely the obligation to provide a large number of students with remedial work and then help them make the transition to college-level academic work—requires some sort of city involvement in the senior colleges.

"If the community colleges are not integrated into the same system as the senior colleges, they too will become little more than grades 13 and 14 of high school," said Mr. Kner.

Dr. Robert J. Kibbee, the City University chancellor, has recently begun to argue for a

plan whereby the city would support freshmen and sophomores in the senior colleges at the same level as it finances students in the community colleges. Support of upperclassmen would then be left to the state.

Underlying all such major new policy decisions facing the board, however, is the question of credibility and public confidence in the university's professional and lay leadership.

It was obvious to all observers that, in confronting the budget crises of the last year, the City University lacked anything resembling a normal governing system in which a lay board, acting on the recommendations of the professional managers, makes policies that the chancellor then carries out.

Leadership in Question
Mr. Giardino and Dr. Kibbee were constantly involved in disputes over administrative matters, such as whether and how to consolidate programs on several campuses.

The causes of the unhealthy situation are a matter of debate. Some say that Mr. Giardino was exceeding the proper powers of a board chairman and meddling in the administrative domain. "He was always sending me memos asking me to do things," said Dr. Kibbee. "His thought that our relationship should be the same as mine to my vice chancellors."

Others, however, argue that the Kibbee administration was not providing the needed leadership and that, if the board or its chairman found itself looking into administrative matters, it was to fill a vacuum.

If some persons were critical of the chancellor, still others were critical of the competence of the old board, few of whose members had any prior experience with higher education.

There were also widespread accusations that some members of the board did not see themselves as institutional trustees—the traditional sense in which representatives of special outside constituencies, such as blacks, Orthodox Jews or the economy of State Island, are inherent in some of these conflicts was not only personality differences and judgments about professional competence but also basic assumptions about the nature of the university.

There are signs that Mr. Giardino, a former chairman of the Board of Education who in a slip of the tongue once referred to the presidents of the various colleges as "principals," favored a more centralized structure than Dr. Kibbee. He constantly pushed for example, for program consolidation and close monitoring of what he called "some of the looser practices of the colleges."

Dr. Kibbee, however, resisted this trend. "This is really a university system, not a university," said the chancellor. "The real soul of the educational program has to grow out of the individual faculties and the milieu in which they operate."

There seems to be general agreement that the new board members, especially the gubernatorial nominees, will start with more expertise than their predecessors. Four members, for instance, have backgrounds in foundations, and one, David Robinson, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has professional experience in local higher education as a former vice president of New York University.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS
HELP THE FRESH AIR FUND



The New York Times/Sob Glass
Campaigning in Bellmore, Queens, Daniel P. Moynihan was confronted by a woman holding a sign that says "Moy" Moynihan has said he will not vote against abortion.



The New York Times/Barton Silverman
David Morris, 18 months old, appeared more interested in a frankfurter than in meeting Paul O'Dwyer.

Rivals for U.S. Senate Go Strolling for Support

By WY BREASTED

City Council members Paul O'Dwyer, who is the Democratic Party's designee to the Senate, and Daniel P. Moynihan, who is the Republican Party's designee, campaigned on the Lower East Side of Manhattan yesterday afternoon while two moments hit the beach. Representative Bella Abzug and Daniel P. Moynihan, a member of the House of Representatives, were seen in their bids for the Democratic Senate nomination next month's primary.

At about the same time, Bella Abzug shook hands with bathers at Brighton Beach, a delicatessen store on 100th Street who had a poster in the window that read "Vote for Bella Abzug." Mr. O'Dwyer is running against her in the city's primary election. He is running against her, she said, "because she is a phony." Mr. O'Dwyer said he would not vote for her.

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Metropolitan Briefs

on L.I. Held on Counterfeiting Count
Two Long Island men in their possession of \$1,200 in counterfeit \$10 bills were arrested Saturday night at Levitt Field in Carle Place, L.I., and charged with first-degree forgery, the Nassau County police reported.

an Abducted by Hapees Is Released
A 66-year-old Dutchess County man was released unharmed on Saturday after having been kidnapped by two inmates from the Greenvale Correctional Facility during an escape Friday. State police said that the man, Edward E. Hapees, had been driving his truck to work when he was abducted at a knife-point by two escapees and driven to New York, where he was held overnight before being released. The two inmates, D.D. Berg, 20, of Freeport, and Thomas Balfe, 34, of East Islip, L.I., were being held in the metropolitan

County Expert Told Cease Practice
Louis J. Laskowitz, New York Attorney General, said his office had obtained a judgment against the doctor of Cosmopolitan Center in Manhattan and on Long Island. Mr. Laskowitz charged that Murray Rothstein, using the name Marie N. Pell, had operated an illegal medical referral business, misrepresented himself as a world-renowned beautician and medical consultant, had treated some customers "in the guise of a scalpel," and had referred patients to physicians for the surgery of hair transplants for which he then billed fees averaging four times the amount he paid the doctors.

The judgment, Mr. Laskowitz said, orders Mr. Rothstein to cease such practices and to make restitution for overcharges to persons who file complaints with the attorney general's office.

om the Police Blotter
An apparent narcotics-related shooting in their apartment at 1307 Nelson Avenue in the High Section of the Bronx, Edward Ortiz, 21, was shot and a woman friend Coralia Manado, 19, and Edward Ortiz, 24, were wounded. The wounded were admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital and arrested for possession of heroin needles and other narcotics instruments. The man knocked on the door, awaked Mr. Ortiz and him and then the others, who were asleep, the police said.

A 35-year-old Bronx man died after being struck in the head by a bat reportedly thrown during a fight with a former friend of his estranged wife in her apartment at East 18th Street in the Parkville section. The victim, Robert Johnson, 35, was arrested for murdering Anthony Spina, 37, of Woodlawn.



The New York Times/Dan Goodrich
Bella S. Abzug was greeted with a kiss by one of the bathers at Brighton Beach.

High-Risk Loan Program Salvaging Homes in Queens

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

An unusual and unpublished housing program sponsored by the Federal Government is helping to revive a large, deteriorating neighborhood of private homes in South Jamaica, Queens.

For a growing number of homeowners, the program has meant the end of the frustration involved in being turned down by banks for home-repair or refinancing loans, because the area has been increasingly regarded as a poor investment risk.

Dianna Wells tried and failed over the years to get a conventional loan for repairs to the home she has lived in for 18 years.

Clara Holloway also applied and was turned down, and was "just waiting" as her home fell into disrepair. Matrice Bet even tried to get a bank loan because she felt, probably correctly, that it would have been futile.

The area seemed a prime candidate for an urban shantytown. But the wiring, plumbing, insulation and other repairs have now been made to their homes and in scores of others, thanks to the new program, which provides so-called high-risk loans involving the participation of banks, foundations and Government agencies.

The program is aimed at attacking one of the most pernicious causes and effects of a declining neighborhood—redlining.

Redlining, which officials concerned with the program prefer to call disinvestment, is the practice of lenders to write off areas as poor investments for a variety of reasons, including the condition of the area and the income and credit rating of the potential borrowers.

The inability of the homeowners to obtain loans then tends to accelerate the decline. "We have been very cautious about publicity, because it takes years to show results," said William A. Whiteside, executive director of the Federal Urban Task Force, which oversees the program.

"Years of Hard Work"
The process of disinvestment took years, and the process of reinvestment is going to take years of hard work," the official said. "You hope that statistically changes will begin to show up in census reports in perhaps four, five or six years."

The program in South Jamaica is now 15 months old. The high-risk loan program was first tried in Pittsburgh's Central North Side in 1968 and was so overwhelming a success that it was expanded to other neighborhoods in that city.

Similar programs are now underway in 21 other cities. Sherman L. Brown, a vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, heard of the success of the Pittsburgh program and, with other bankers, went there and persuaded the program's deputy director to set up a similar program in Queens.

"New York was the nonstarter that nobody wanted to tackle," said James G. Cook, who came from Pittsburgh to become executive director of the South Jamaica program. "The big difference here, in addition to its size, is the tremendous competition for funds from so many groups," Mr. Cook said as he toured the neighborhood with a visitor and dropped in on several homeowners who had received the loans.

Mr. Cook's first step in setting up the program was to establish an office with two assistants in a ramshackle boarded-up house on 118th Avenue off Sutphin Boulevard. The house had been purchased for \$5,000 and renovated for \$22,000.

The location was chosen, he said, not only as a symbolic example of the renovation of a house in the last stages of decline but also because of its location "in the core of the worst block in the area, which is just where I wanted it to be."

The operating expenses of the program, including staff salaries of about \$60,000 a year, are paid in outright grants from six financial institutions: Citibank, Bankers Trust, the Savings Banks Association of New York State, Chase Manhattan,

Manufacturers Hanover and the First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The participation of these institutions in the plan was encouraged by the Government agencies that control the banking industry in this country.

In addition to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the task force, that initiated the high-risk loan program, is composed of top officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The loans themselves, however, come from neither the banks nor the Government, but from five foundations: the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Astor Foundation, New York Community Trust, the Taconic Foundation and the Klingenstein Foundation.

The area covered by the program is bounded by Linden Boulevard, Rockaway and Sutphin Boulevards and contains about 6,000 one- and two-fam-

ily houses, of which Mr. Cook estimated that 2,500 needed more than cosmetic repairs.

As in Pittsburgh, Mr. Cook's first efforts were directed at urging homeowners to obtain conventional loans.

Thus far, he said, well over 100 owners have obtained such loans totaling \$1.2 million. What is not known, he added, is the number of those who would have obtained the loans without his urging and advice.

But for those who could not get the regular loans, the Neighborhood Housing Service has in its early stages approved 43 loans totaling \$108,000.

In approving the loans, which will be made by the foundations, Mr. Cook assumes a strong control over the borrower, but over the contractor who does the work.

Mr. Cook decides not only what work will be done but also picks the contractor. Ten percent of the payment to the contractor is withheld for one year, to assure that the work has been performed according to standards.

Others, however, argue that the Kibbee administration was not providing the needed leadership and that, if the board or its chairman found itself looking into administrative matters, it was to fill a vacuum.

If some persons were critical of the chancellor, still others were critical of the competence of the old board, few of whose members had any prior experience with higher education.

There were also widespread accusations that some members of the board did not see themselves as institutional trustees—the traditional sense in which representatives of special outside constituencies, such as blacks, Orthodox Jews or the economy of State Island, are inherent in some of these conflicts was not only personality differences and judgments about professional competence but also basic assumptions about the nature of the university.

There are signs that Mr. Giardino, a former chairman of the Board of Education who in a slip of the tongue once referred to the presidents of the various colleges as "principals," favored a more centralized structure than Dr. Kibbee. He constantly pushed for example, for program consolidation and close monitoring of what he called "some of the looser practices of the colleges."

Dr. Kibbee, however, resisted this trend. "This is really a university system, not a university," said the chancellor. "The real soul of the educational program has to grow out of the individual faculties and the milieu in which they operate."

There seems to be general agreement that the new board members, especially the gubernatorial nominees, will start with more expertise than their predecessors. Four members, for instance, have backgrounds in foundations, and one, David Robinson, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has professional experience in local higher education as a former vice president of New York University.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS
HELP THE FRESH AIR FUND

Jailing of an Ex-Policeman Poses Perils

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times
TRENTON, Aug. 1—A former state trooper who worked as an undercover narcotics agent and who helped convict more than 100 drug sellers in the early 1970's is facing a state prison term for a bank robbery conviction.

Prosecutors and defense attorneys agree that if he is placed in the state's maximum-security prison system he will probably be killed.

"He'll just be warm meat if he goes in there," said one law enforcement official. But officials of the Department of Institutions and Agencies are reluctant to place the former state policeman, Anthony Martinez, in a minimum-security institution for fear he will flee.

Efforts to find another state willing to accept him under the terms of an interstate contract have not yet been successful.

Mr. Martinez is now kept in a cell in the Vroom Building at the Trenton State Hospital, in an area reserved for the criminally insane. His lawyer, James A. Carey, insists that keeping him there "is almost inhuman and certainly violates constitutional prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment."

Mr. Martinez, who is 29 years old, is allowed out of the cell only to shower and to take a two-hour exercise period every other day. He is confined even during meals.

One state official who is familiar with Mr. Martinez's case described him as a good trooper who had been a successful undercover operator until he got into trouble on a questionable narcotics charge

in 1972 and was forced out of the state police.

He then returned to his native Brooklyn and worked as a hospital orderly on Rikers Island and part time in a shoe store.

On Aug. 29, 1975, two men and a woman robbed \$14,000 from the Ringoes branch of the Flemington National Bank. A car license-plate number led investigators to Mr. Martinez, who was identified by eyewitnesses as one of the robbers.

He has continued to deny the charge, and no one else has been brought to trial. He was convicted earlier this year, and on April 30 he was sentenced by Judge Thomas J. Beutel of County Court to 12 to 15 years in prison for robbery, five to seven years for being armed. Five to seven years to run concurrently with the other two sentences, for entering with intent to rob.



The New York Times
BABY SEAL AT CONEY ISLAND: Visitors to the New York Aquarium viewing its latest addition, a harbor seal born on July 13, as it went for a swim with its mother yesterday. Such births in captivity are rather rare according to Dr. George D. Ruggieri, the aquarium's director.

E. Campbell
General Chapel

Performers May Get W. 42d St. Housing

By PAUL GOLDBERGER

The city is expected to recommend that the troubled Manhattan Plaza complex on West 42d Street be turned into subsidized housing for New Yorkers associated with the performing arts.

The recommendation will be based on a study to be released this week on what can be done with the still-unfinished complex between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, which has 1,600 apartments generally considered to be affordable to the general middle-class population for which the complex was intended.

The idea, which would constitute a novel adaptation of Federal housing subsidies to a special purpose, has already been endorsed enthusiastically by a number of unions and professional organizations representing the pool of performing artists from which the tenancy would be drawn, as well as by the city's Cultural Affairs Commission.

Martin Segal, chairman of the commission, called the plan "a major step forward in the economic and cultural life of the city—the most marvelous combination of business, the arts and government." Actors Equity, Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians and the American Guild of Musical Artists have given formal approval to the scheme.

New Formulas

The plan, which will require the approval of the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate, in essence takes Federal housing subsidies that had been earmarked for the project and reapplies them under new formulas, with the added provision that priority for residence in the complex be given to tenants associated with the performing arts.

"New York is the only place in the world with a critical mass of performing artists large enough to permit something like this," said Daniel Rose, the developer, whose company, Dwelling Managers Inc., was retained some time ago to act as managing agent for the development.

"This housing development is in what in some ways is a problem area, but it is also adjacent to the theater district and near Lincoln Center, and by using it as performing artists' housing we are strengthening the area as well as providing much-needed housing for a category of New Yorkers who often don't have all that much money," Mr. Rose said.

Study by Fund

The study to be released this week was done by the Settlement Housing Fund on commission from the city's Housing and Development Administration and Manhattan Plaza's developer, the HRI Construction Company. The complex was originally built under the city's Mitchell-Lama program for middle-income housing, but now, because of rising costs and the decline of the 42d Street neighborhood, it is considered virtually unrentable for that purpose.

About a year ago, Roger Starr, the city's Housing and Development Administrator, applied for Federal funds to turn the project into subsidized housing for poor and moderate-income families.



The Manhattan Plaza apartment complex on 42d Street between Ninth and 10th Avenues

Mr. Starr's preliminary application, which was based on his belief that turning the project into low- and moderate-income housing was the only possible solution to its lack of appeal to higher-income groups, was approved by the Federal Government, which set aside \$11.5 million a year for the next 40 years for the project.

But the Starr plan aroused widespread opposition from community groups. Some called it a "bailout" of the project's developers, and others said it would lead to an emptying of housing in the surrounding Clinton neighborhood by drawing all of the area's lower-income families.

'We're Ecstatic'

Mr. Starr, who is traveling out of the country and has announced his resignation, could not be reached for comment on the Settlement Fund study. But Peter Joseph, a deputy commissioner of the Housing and Development Administration, said the agency would "strongly support" the performing arts idea. "It takes what had been an uncomfortable situation and makes it something vibrant and exciting," he said. "We think it's innovative and frankly, we're ecstatic about it. We're committed to pulling it off."

The idea of using the complex to house tenants associated with the performing arts was originally conceived by Mr. Rose. The Settlement

Housing Fund study, however, was conducted independently, and Clara Fox, the fund's executive director, said, "We went into it thinking the whole idea wouldn't work. But we studied it and we are convinced that the numbers do add up, that it can make it as arts housing."

The study, directed by David M. Muchnick, a professor of sociology at the New School, estimates that 100,000 households in New York have members engaged in the performing arts. Professor Muchnick says about two-thirds of them would be eligible to move into the project under Federal income guidelines.

The study suggests that 70 percent of the units be leased to tenants with lower incomes who would require significant amounts of subsidy, 20 to 30 percent to tenants with somewhat higher incomes under moderate subsidy, and up to 10 percent at the higher rent levels originally intended for the project.

Indirect Subsidy

The performing arts subsidy plan, its advocates say, is designed to fulfill Federal housing subsidy guidelines while adding the original notion of using the project to indirectly subsidize the theater and other performing arts.

"New York is the nation's incubator city for the theater, since it is where young performing artists from all over the country come to

start their careers," said Lynda Simmons, a director of the Settlement House Fund who was chairman of the study committee.

"By using Federal funds to subsidize housing for the performing arts we are helping the entire country," she said. "And we are also solving the economic problems of the Manhattan Plaza project, of the New York theater and of the Clinton neighborhood."

"We think it can relate closely to the Clinton area's efforts to upgrade itself," said Clara Fox. "We see the idea as part of the neighborhood preservation effort as well as part of the effort to upgrade Times Square and the theater district."

No Capital Comment

Although officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington have not yet commented on the scheme, the staff of the Settlement House study has said that they expect it to conform to Federal housing subsidy provisions, since offering priority to tenants associated with the performing arts would not in any way make the project discriminatory by race, age or sex.

If the plan is adopted, Manhattan Plaza will be open to retired performers as well as active ones, and also to nonperforming employees of New York companies and communications industries.

Manhattan Plaza was designed by David Todd & Associates, and consists of two 45-story towers at opposite ends of the block between 42d and 43d Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The midblock section contains a few low townhouse wings as well as shops, a health club and parking facilities.

Overall Cost

The overall cost of the project is \$95 million, financed by a city mortgage under the Mitchell-Lama program. Because of the city's financial difficulties, only \$65 million has been advanced thus far. According to Paul Maroon, an executive of HRI Construction, if funds for completion were made available immediately, the east tower could be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1977, and the west tower by April 1, 1977.

The apartments, which are mostly studios and one- and two-bedroom units, are larger than in most subsidized housing developments, since they were originally intended to be rented on the open market. A number have such amenities as balconies and windowed kitchens.

"We think the design of the project is just right for this sort of performing arts tenancy," said Mr. Rose. "If this idea comes to fruition we're going to aim everything around the performing arts idea—the community rooms and public spaces can serve for rehearsal areas and practice rooms, for example. And we're even going to try to have 24-hour food service and a tailor open to midnight, because we know those are the sorts of hours theater and music people keep."

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 30. For Sports Today, see page 19.

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NOW AT UNIVERSAL BLUE RIBBON THEATRES

RKO CINEMA 2 - RKO 50th St. 1 - RKO 50th St. 2
12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

LOGAN'S RUN

RED CARPET THEATRES

MANHATTAN UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	WESTCHESTER UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	WESTCHESTER UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	WESTCHESTER UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
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SENSURROUND The sights, sounds and actual sensations of combat! So real you can feel it!

MIDWAY

NOW PLAYING

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Walter Reade Theatres

THE RETURN OF THE MAN CALLED HORSE
12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45

ZIEFFELD / 6th Ave. & 54th St.

OBSESSION
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

CORONET / 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

LAST 2 DAYS

RAPE OF INNOCENCE
12, 1:40, 3:20, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10

WESTCHESTER / 57th St. at 17th Ave.

THE OMEN
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

34th St. East / Near 2nd Ave.

MURDER BY DEATH
12:40, 3:20, 5:00, 6:30, 8:25, 10:20

BARONET / 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

JANUS FILM FESTIVAL

GREAT EXPECTATIONS
2:25, 4:15, 10

PYGMALION
12:50, 4:25, 8:20

NEW YORKER / 19th W. & 8th St.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN
12, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:45

WAVERLY / 6th Ave. at 3rd St.

OBSESSION
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

CORONET / 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

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12:50, 4:25, 8:20

NEW YORKER / 19th W. & 8th St.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN
12, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:45

WAVERLY / 6th Ave. at 3rd St.

THE CRITICAL ACCLAIM AS

Rex Reed in the New York City Times

"An immensely important cinematic work... like Hitchcock at the top of his form."

Liz Smith in Cosmopolitan Magazine

"Eerie and haunting... unforgettable. See it!"

OBSESSION

THE CORONET
59th St. at 3rd Ave. 5900
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

"MATURE, SOPHISTICATED, FUN!"

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MANHATTAN UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	WESTCHESTER UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	WESTCHESTER UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	WESTCHESTER UA RIVOLI 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
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RICHARD HARRIS

"THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE"

THE ZIEFFELD
12:45, 3:20, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10

CINEMA 150
12:45, 3:20, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10

UA BELLEVILLE
12:45, 3:20, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10

"WANDERING" LIT THE FUSE - DRUM IS THE EXPLOSION

LOEWIS STATE I
10:00, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

LOUIS ORPHEUM
1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

PARADISE
11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

UA SITE 3
1:15, 3:15, 5, 7:20, 9:20

LYRIC
9:15

SALUTE TO WARNERS

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON
12:30, 4:25, 8:15

MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM
2:30, 5:45, 10:40

REGENCY THEATRE
Broadway at 67th St. 7744

how about HAWAII?

It's more fun to plan your pleasure trips with America's biggest vacation guide. See the Travel and Resorts Section every Sunday in THE NEW YORK TIMES

GOING OUT Guide

TAKE A BREAK Starting today, midtown visitors and office workers have a week of free lunch-hour music, jazz and pop, to look forward to as a midday breather. The place is Bryant Park, the spacious bench-and-greenery oasis behind the main branch of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. All performances begin at 12:15 P.M., continuing until 1:30. The public-service and city-subsidized concerts are financed by the recording industry and the Union Dime Savings Bank.

Howie Mann opens the series today. Tomorrow Bruce McNichols and the Smith Street Society take over. Dwight Howard is scheduled for Thursday, and Joel Kaye winds up the programs on Friday.

SILVER SCREENINGS Some rarely shown films are on view early this week. Today the Carnegie Hall Cinema (757-2131) has a pair of contrasting works from the Italian director Luchino Visconti, who died recently. "La Terra Trema" (1948), which was first shown commercially here only about a decade ago, won acclaim as a graphic, neorealistic evocation of a primitive fishing village. His thoughtful drama "Senso" (1954), with Aida Valli and Farley Granger, drew praise as a study of outworn aristocracy in a changing world.

The same showcase tomorrow has a pair of American-made odysseys, one being

up by a piano-bass-drum trio. The singer is a seasoned performer in clubs from Las Vegas to Australia, on television and on the stage, where she drew nice notices last year in Shaw's "Heart-break House" on Broadway. In recent years, Miss O'Donnell has also been raising three children, as the wife of a businessman-sculptor.

The Duplex set-up is as before, with a discotheque-bar downstairs. Above, in the showroom, there's a \$3 cover charge, with drinks only (no food) and no minimum charge. Reservations: 243-9306.

AIRS AND ROOTS An evening of Irish traditional music, from the songs of Leinster and Ulster to the tunes and dances of Munster and Connaught, is tonight's bill at a group of visiting musicians at the Marymount Manhattan Theatre, 221 East 71st Street. Their national tour is part of the Smithsonian Folk-Life Festival in Washington. Tickets are \$4. Reservations: 472-3800, extension 475.

VILLAGE VOLTAGE Cabaret patrons with fond memories of the upstairs entertainment at the Duplex will be glad to know that the lights are shining again at 55 Grove Street, just off Sheridan Square. Closed for over three years, the Greenwich Village club is reopening tonight with the songs of Josie O'Donnell. The red-haired entertainer will be appearing nightly through this Saturday at 9:30 and 11:30 P.M., rendering a batch of show-biz numbers, nostalgic ballads and comedy songs, backed,

150

Bujones of Ballet Theater Will Spend Time Abroad

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Fernando Bujones, the 21-year-old principal dancer with American Ballet Theater, who two years ago became the only American to win the Gold Medal at the Varna International Ballet Competition, has decided to spend more time in guest appearances abroad and with regional American companies outside New York.

Mr. Bujones, who had seemed slated for a brilliant career with American Ballet Theater when he joined the company in 1972 at 17, confirmed that he had recently considered leaving Ballet Theater because "I think I could have been used better." Calling it "the best classical company," Mr. Bujones said he would like to remain, but also negotiate a contract that would give him greater freedom to make guest appearances elsewhere.

"The dancer made no reference to Ballet Theater's current policy of importing guest stars, which had obliged regular members of the troupe to share their roles with an increasing number of visitors from foreign companies," he said, however, that he had danced only six times during the company's Hurok-sponsored three-week June season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

will also have other functions.

It will produce ballet-instruction films, with Mr. Bujones demonstrating technique, that could be distributed to ballet schools and dance organizations.

Also, it will act as a personal management firm to negotiate his own guest appearances and also to book ballet companies, mainly from Latin America, with which Mr. Bujones would dance in the United States.

Zeida Cecilia-Mendez, a member of Mr. Bujones' family who also serves as his coach, said the corporation (headed by Mr. Bujones and his mother) would take the financial responsibility of sponsoring such new groups.

Bujones Ltd. will serve to extend Mr. Bujones' new-found interest in real estate, which has seen him invest in Florida. He said he was also considering promoting a line of sportswear, primarily through television commercials.

The young dancer rejected the idea that such ventures would damage his image as an artist. He suggested rather that this kind of commercial exposure might reach a broader public and attract it to ballet.

Other dancers, he said, have had business interests. Recently, Korvatt's department store announced that Rudolf Nureyev would make a personal appearance to promote record sales of the sound track of "Don Quixote," the Nureyev ballet film.



Fernando Bujones

In an interview that had a strikingly different tone than the youthful enthusiasm with which he spoke about his dancing last year, Mr. Bujones said he was now making plans to pursue business interests that would serve as a cushion for his eventual retirement in about 14 years.

"Dancing isn't the only thing in the world," he said. "I never said dancing was my life completely. This doesn't mean my dedication to dance has gone down. My main concern—as last year—is to keep growing as an artist. But I have also opened my mind to a more business type of mind."

Three months ago he formed Bujones Ltd. as a corporation set up for tax purposes. Mr. Bujones' income will be received through this corporation, but he added, the corporation

talía Makarova and Anthony Dowell. He is also considering appearances with ballet companies in Stuttgart, West Germany; "Vest Berlin, Frankfurt and the Netherlands in 1976-77. In addition to dancing in some of Ballet Theater's seasons, Mr. Bujones will appear in the United States with regional companies in Tulsa, Okla.; San Antonio, Fort Worth, Austin, Tex.; Dallas, and other cities, including Augusta, Ga. Veronica Tennant of the National Ballet of Canada will dance with him in some of these engagements.

Mr. Bujones confided that high fees were an impetus to appearing with small regional companies, but also said, "I'm looking right now to develop in the classics." On Oct. 2 he will dance the leading role in the San Antonio Ballet's production of "Giselle," which he has not yet danced with Ballet Theater.

Veronica Tennant was the impressive Giselle and Rudolf Nureyev danced Albrecht in the National Ballet of Canada's production of "Giselle" yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Peter Wright's staging had a strongly naturalistic bent that accented human foibles rather than stylized reactions. The Duke of Courland—here promoted to Prince—normally is played like a caricature. Mr. Wright has him cast a roving eye at some of the young maidens only moments before he, too, is reproving Albrecht for his cruel betrayal of Giselle. Such touches add to Act I immensely, but some of the cuts in the traditional choreography and the alteration of the peasant pas de deux into a pas de quatre are less desirable.

Miss Tennant's nobility carried her neatly through the death scene of the first act. In Act II, her rapid passage through an arduous path that ultimately thwarted the vengeance of the Wills. While lacking any special soaring quality, her jumps were clean and imbued with an emotional thrust.

Nureyev Adds Lightness

Mr. Nureyev added a special lightness to Miss Tennant's supported jumps and he suavely transformed a cynical Albrecht into the grieving nobleman of Act II. Vanessa Harwood's Myrtha had a merciless quality while retaining personal dignity. Jacques Gorrisen danced Hilarion as a good but limited man drawn in beyond his death.

Mr. Nureyev, whose extensive activities have already qualified him for the Guinness World Book of Records, appears to be headed for a new citation. The sheer number of his appearances, five this week-end alone, is astonishing. On Saturday afternoon, he partnered Nadia Potts in "Swan Lake" but the performance was not entirely smooth sailing. Miss Potts's willowy body can harden into the black swan Odette quite convincingly, but she appeared excessively soft as Odette in the "white" scenes. There was also some hesitancy in balance, which caused a slight mishap in the last scene. Mr. Nureyev saved the situation, but was not himself at top form.

On Saturday evening, American Ballet Theater presented the sometimes exciting but ultimately overlong "Etudes," Clark Tippet was making his first appearance as one of the two lead males and showed a lovely strong jump, clean batterie and a general sense of joie. Eleanor D'Antonio was the ballerina and Ted Kivitt the other cavalier.

DON McDONAGH

STRIKING 'GISELLE' STARS TENNANT

Wright's Canadian Staging Has Nureyev as Albrecht

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DON McDONAGH

U.S. is Reported Preparing Proposal for Arms Talks

The negotiations on limitation of strategic arms, stalled for the last set of Soviet proposals in January, are moving again, Newsweek magazine reported in its current issue.

The magazine said that President Ford wanted to have a pact concluded soon, fearing that the world would be vulnerable to charges of playing politics with foreign policy if dramatic progress came too close to election time.

Mr. Ford convened the National Security Council just before his campaign trip to Mississippi last week and proposed in January a counterproposal to Moscow, the magazine said. Newsweek quoted an unidentified official as saying: "We owe them [the Soviets] an answer."

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<p>Sunday, August 17/18pm Andreas Knafl, pianist</p> <p>At 8:00 in C. K. 277; 8:00 in C. K. 511; 8:00 in C. K. 284; 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 25 in C. Op. 111</p>	<p>Sunday, Aug. 22/7pm Andreas Knafl, pianist</p> <p>At 8:00 in C. K. 277; 8:00 in C. K. 511; 8:00 in C. K. 284; 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 25 in C. Op. 111</p>
<p>Monday, Aug. 19/8pm Christoph Eschenbach, pianist</p> <p>At 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 333; 8:00 in C. K. 284; 8:00 in C. K. 277; 8:00 in C. K. 25 in C. Op. 111</p>	<p>Monday, Aug. 26/8pm Christoph Eschenbach, pianist</p> <p>At 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 333; 8:00 in C. K. 284; 8:00 in C. K. 277; 8:00 in C. K. 25 in C. Op. 111</p>
<p>Tue. Sat. Aug. 20/8pm Hans-Martin Linde, conductor</p> <p>At 8:00 in C. K. 277; 8:00 in C. K. 511; 8:00 in C. K. 284; 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 25 in C. Op. 111</p>	<p>Tue. Sat. Aug. 27/8pm Hans-Martin Linde, conductor</p> <p>At 8:00 in C. K. 277; 8:00 in C. K. 511; 8:00 in C. K. 284; 8:00 in C. K. 475; 8:00 in C. K. 25 in C. Op. 111</p>

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NEW YORK STATE THEATRE 577

'Parsifal' Is Offered at Bayreuth

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Special to The New York Times

BAYREUTH, West Germany, July 31—The first integral unit of the centennial Bayreuth Festival ended tonight with a performance of "Parsifal" conducted by Horst Stein. From here to the end of the festival, the "Rings," "Tristan and Isolde" and "Parsifal" will be repeated, though with different casts. Hans Sotin, for instance, who sang Gurnemanz tonight, will be the Wotan in the next "Ring" cycle, replacing Donald McIntyre.

When Bayreuth was reopened after the war, Wieland Wagner's production of "Parsifal" was hailed as a masterpiece, and it held the stage for almost 25 years. Only last season was a new "Parsifal" unveiled, this one by Wolfgang Wagner, who had ideas that differed somewhat from those of his late brother. Wolfgang Wagner does not regard "Parsifal" as a devotional Christian work. Instead he sees it as a mixture of myths. Modern criticism looks for Parsifal to be an elitist work—that is, a drama celebrating a closed society and, in its way, one of the most racist works that Wagner ever conceived.

Wolfgang Wagner agrees. He finds the Knights of the Grail unpleasant in that they are dehumanized. Thus he has dehumanized the concept of the ending. There is no tinkering with actual text or music—but Wolfgang Wagner has staged the last scene so that, in his own words, Parsifal's "act of salvation possesses the explosive power for deciding the dispute not in favor of the Grail world in its original form, but rather for suspending thesis and antithesis in favor of utopian hope. Parsifal attempts to make his knowledge of public benefit con-

sideration for the next person, sympathy for others."

Whether the pros and cons of this new production, it has an unusual beauty and logic of its own. Wolfgang Wagner has staged and designed the work with a double stress—on nature undisturbed, and on a form of religious symbolism. Each act has a forest scene (the second, with its garden, is also set in a forest), and here the settings are naturalistic. Skillful use of scrimms and light projects trees that have a three-dimensional quality. The effect is breathtaking.

The temple sequences have stylized arches suggestive of no particular religion but of all religions. In the Kings' scene, he is on an upper level, Kundry down below. The two Grail sequences have the knights and acolytes skillfully dispersed, marching and posing in perfectly drilled sequences that must have taken weeks of precision training. As in so many of the neo-Bayreuth productions, there is very little "light" right. Most of this "Parsifal" takes place in muted twilight. Here it works. There is an air of magic and mystery about the staging, and many of the effects are beautiful.

The performance was excellent. Vocally it might not have matched some of the dream casts of the past; but then again, those dream casts could never act very well, nor did they have the kind of musical and dramatic ensemble the present-day Bayreuth demands.

Peter Hofmann sang the title role. He is a young helmsman who used to be an athlete and has matinee-idol looks. The combination will carry him far. His potential is enormous, though at present he has not solved all of the vocal problems facing him. His voice has a good deal of strength and a solid

horizontal underpinning, but the emission is a shade constricted. When Mr. Hofmann learns how to release his voice with freedom, watch out.

Eva Randova, the beautiful Czechoslovak soprano, provided a well-acted and handsomely sung Kundry. Hans Sotin's Gurnemanz had a noble sound and penetrating musicianship. He may be the world's answer to the crying need for a great Wotan. Bernd Weikl suffered convincingly as Amfortas and sang very well, while the husky Karl Ridderbusch sang the few measures of Titurel with the resonant sound expected of him. Franz Mazura was the admirable Klingsor.

Horst Stein, the conductor, has a big reputation in Germany, and one can see why. This was a Parsifal and was characterized above all by rhythmic steadiness. Mr. Stein knows how to cast the rhythmic impulse of phrase and section without ever becoming metronomic. He also is the steadiest of accompanists, and had the orchestra backing up the singers with never a hesitation or a fractionally late entrance. The first round of the Bayreuth centenary ended tonight with a production and performance that showed the festival at its finest.

Thousands in Vermont Watch Fiddling Contest

CRAFTSBURY, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—The hills were alive with the sound of old-time country fiddling this weekend as thousands gathered in a muddy field for the 14th annual Craftsbury Fiddlers' Contest.

Each competitor mounted a tractor-trailer to perform on at a time.

Many of the 8,000 spectators, most of them barefoot and drinking beer, danced, swayed and clapped their hands to the music. One bearded man's partner was a 5-foot box constructor. The fiddlers, from ages 12 to 78, were dressed in everything from bib overalls and straw hats to dinner jackets.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS
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—Douglas Watt, Daily News

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"PAL JOEY" is delightful. Ah, those songs, each one a gem! Joan Copeland is marvelous. Christopher Chadman is just right as Joey. A joyous occasion! —Douglas Watt, Daily News

TONIGHT AT 8:00

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See Theater Directory for ticket information.

NEW YORK STATE THEATRE 577

Film Chairman Will Head March of Dimes Chapter

The New York March of Dimes yesterday announced the election of Leo Jaffe, board chairman of Columbia Pictures Industries, as chairman of the executive committee of the Greater New York chapter of the National Foundation-March of Dimes.

Mr. Jaffe, a former vice chairman of the committee, will head the 17-member panel that supervises the largest March of Dimes chapter in the country, succeeding Frank G. Fredericksen, a senior vice president of Chemical Bank. Mr. Fredericksen will remain a member of the executive body.

The chapter supports programs designed to prevent birth defects and infant mortality in all five boroughs. It also conducts educational activities in the field and aids research in local hospitals and universities.

Events Today

- Film**
- MOVIES IN THE PARKS: a series of short films, Carnegie Beach Park, Steinway Seaside Avenue and 94th Street, 9 P.M.
- Music**
- MOSTLY MOZART FESTIVAL: Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, 8.
- SCHAEFER MUSIC FESTIVAL: Whitman State Center Park, Sheridan Truck and Grider Switch 6:30.
- WEST VILLAGE CHORALE SUMMER SING: West Village, 407 Hudson Street, 7:30.
- THE SPIRITS OF RHYTHM: Afro-Jazz Collective, Laundromat Avenue and 5th Street, 8.
- BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC: Concert Hall, Brook Park East and Union Avenue, 7:30.
- MUNICIPAL CONCERTS ORCHESTRA: Truman High School, Co-Op City, The Bronx, 8.
- AULI VILLARINI: Grand, University Theater, 35 West Fourth Street, 8.
- RAY BARRETTO CONCERT ORCHESTRA: Edgington Street between Stanton and Houston Streets, 7.
- Dance**
- AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE: New York State Theatre, "The Leaves Are Fading," 8 P.M., "Etudes," 8.

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Original Hair by Arthur Koppele

Original Makeup by Arthur Koppele

Original Props by Arthur Koppele

Original Scenery by Arthur Koppele

Original Sound by Arthur Koppele

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Original Lyrics by Arthur Koppele

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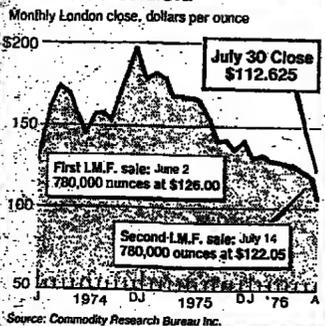
Original Hair by Arthur Koppele

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Original Scenery by Arthur Koppele

The Price of Gold



Source: Commodity Research Bureau Inc.

S. View: Plunge in Gold Price Hurts Russians, Not Americans

price of gold is now down some 40 percent from its high set in December 1974. Because gold prices have been so volatile, jumping about like cocoa or sugar futures, some of the appeal of the metal as a reserve asset has diminished. About half the world's gold is held as reserves of central banks. Even though the United States still keeps by far the biggest portion of this monetary gold in Fort Knox, it has been Washington's long-proclaimed objective to force the metal out of the monetary system. Furthermore, the decline in gold's value has hardly helped the world's biggest producers, South Africa and the Soviet Union. In geopolitical terms, this also is not a bad thing for the United States.

Foreign Concerns Top S. Rivals in Sales Gains

Top Industrial Corporations 1975

Company	Headquarters	Sales	Net Income
General Motors	Warren, Mich.	\$44,864,824	\$2,503,013
Ford	Dearborn, Mich.	35,724,911	1,253,092
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	32,105,096	2,110,927
IBM	Armonk, N.Y.	24,507,454	830,583
AT&T	Warren, Mich.	24,009,160	322,700
Eastman Kodak	Rochester, N.Y.	20,620,392	809,877
Johnson & Johnson	New Brunswick, N.J.	18,854,647	16,947,071
Pfizer	London, England	17,285,954	369,202
Merck	Kennilworth, N.J.	16,822,077	772,509
Roche	London, England	15,015,994	322,108
Amgen	Amgen, N.Y.	14,436,541	1,989,877
Amgen	Pittsburgh, Pa.	14,268,000	700,000
Amgen	Fairfield, Conn.	13,399,100	580,800
Amgen	Highland Park, Mich.	11,699,305	259,535
Amgen	New York, N.Y.	11,367,647	398,171

WORLD FOOD FUND SHORT OF TARGET

Program to Increase Output in Poor Countries is Slated to Start by End of Year

By ANN CRITTENDEN
More than two years after it was proposed, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which it was hoped would help to increase food production in the chronic food-deficit countries, is still \$63 million short of its \$1 billion target.

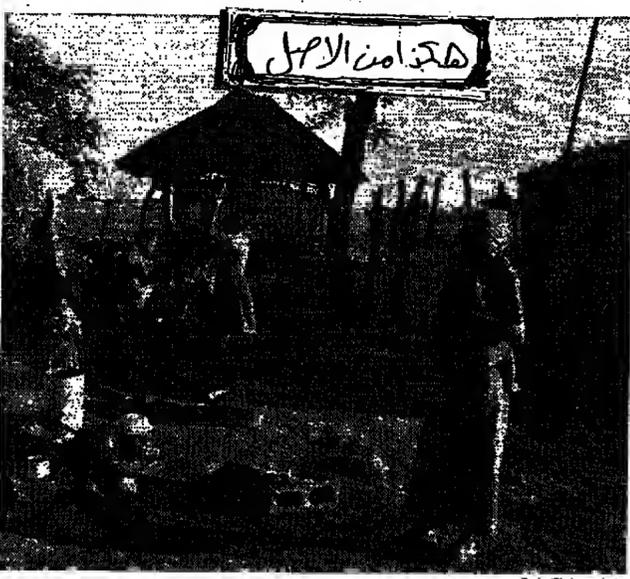
Officials of the World Food Council, the executive body established to implement the recommendations of the World Food Conference held in Rome, hope that the goal can be met by the end of September and that the fund can be put into operation by the end of this year. If not, its financial goals will have to be lowered and it will be started with whatever money it has.

3 Recommendations

Little action has been taken on any of the council's three recommended food security measures: the establishment of an international reserve of 500,000 tons for emergencies, the earmarking of a fixed portion of the stocks of major grain producers for food aid (to better assure continuity) or the building of a stockpile of 13 million to 20 million tons of grain to stabilize world grain prices.

Buffer for India

A record grain harvest of 118 million tons, for example, has enabled India to build up a 15-million-ton buffer stock. The country is now faced with grain storage problems. Significant progress in food aid has also occurred since 1974. Worldwide food-aid pledges this year of 9.2 million tons, including 8 million tons from the United States, are ahead of last year's total of 8.4 million tons but are still short of the 10-million-ton target set at the World Food Conference.



A farming compound in southern Zambia. Although there has been a distinct improvement in the immediate situation in many developing countries, some remain food poor.

Washington and Business Debate Growing on Consumer Co-ops

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—One of the most maligned figures in American economic life—the elusive "middleman"—has come under direct legislative attack by consumerists.

On Tuesday the House Banking Committee will take up a so-far-little-noticed bill calling on the Government to provide \$1.25 billion for a new Federal agency to promote and finance consumer cooperatives, nonprofit organizations that would try to do for the urban consumer what farm cooperatives have done for producers since the Depression.

Personal Finance: Wages After Age 65

One of the aspects of the Social Security system that has aroused the most misunderstanding and resentment among recipients of benefits is the limit on earned income placed on those getting retirement benefits. You do not have to retire completely to receive Social Security checks, but your earnings will determine whether you will receive all, part or none of your benefits.

REFUNDING STIRS A HOPEFUL MOOD

Big Attraction for Investors This Week Is Subscription for 8% Treasury Notes

HEAVY VOLUME IS LIKELY

Money-Supply Growth May Be Slowed as a Result of Portfolio Adjustments

By VARTANIG G. VARTANIG

The big event in the credit markets this week is the Treasury's August refunding, and a positive mood by investors seems to be assured. In two auctions and a subscription, the Treasury will refinance \$4.5 billion of maturing debt that is held currently by private investors and will raise at least \$2.5 billion in new money.

The main attraction is an 8 percent 10-year note to be sold at par on a subscription basis. This note will be sold in denominations as small as \$1,000, and subscriptions will remain open until Wednesday. The debt managers could increase this \$4 billion offering by as much as \$2 billion; if subscriptions are heavy, in that event, the Treasury could raise as much as \$4.5 billion in total new cash during its refunding operation.

Details Announced

The two auctions will be held as follows: \$32 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday; \$51 billion of 25-year bonds on Friday. The bonds, like the 10-year notes, will be sold in minimum denominations of \$1,000. The three-year notes are to be offered in minimum denominations of \$5,000.

Monetary Ganges

The nation's basic money supply, or M-1, encompasses cash in circulation and checking account balances. The M-2 category includes, in addition, most commercial bank savings and time deposits. M-3 also includes deposits at savings banks and savings-and-loan institutions.

the generally gloomy view of the magazine to be published tomorrow. Combined sales of the foreign 500, the publication notes, rose 8 percent in 1975, compared with a 3.9 percent increase for the 300 largest United States industrial corporations.

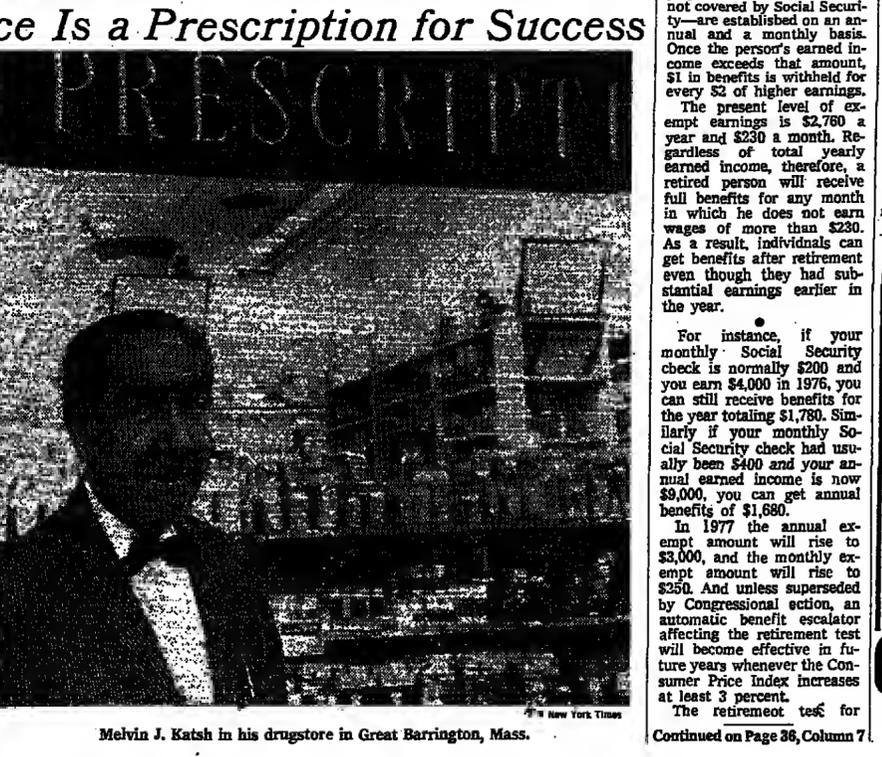
The Royal Dutch/Shell Group topped the foreign list for the 20th consecutive year, with 1975 sales of \$32.1 billion. The National Iranian Oil Company, which was third in 1974, rose to the No. 2 position, displacing the British Petroleum Corporation, which dropped to third place.

Druggist Finds Service Is a Prescription for Success

By LEONARD SLOANE

Can a boy from Brooklyn find happiness and prosperity as a small-town pharmacist in the Berkshires? That was the question that Melvin J. Katsh asked himself more than 30 years ago when he graduated from the Columbia University School of Pharmacy and went to western Massachusetts to live and work.

Mr. Katsh, who is 60 years old, knows the people of Great Barrington, and the people of Great Barrington know Melvin's. Last year his pharmacy did \$700,000 worth of business. And his merchandise, once confined to prescription and nonprescription drugs, has been considerably enlarged.



Melvin J. Katsh in his drugstore in Great Barrington, Mass.

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Advertisement for Plymouth and other vehicles, including text like 'electronic performance', 'thony Per', 'EQU', 'PLYMOUTH', 'AVAILABLE FOR', 'OPERED JOY', 'SIMON IS AT HIS', 'LIKE A POLE-VARE', 'CIVIL', 'DE H. FARNSWORTH', 'Aug. 1—In the official view the decline in price of gold, to the lowest since January 1974, has pretty good thing. Some of the appeal of the metal as a reserve asset has diminished. About half the world's gold is held as reserves of central banks. Even though the United States still keeps by far the biggest portion of this monetary gold in Fort Knox, it has been Washington's long-proclaimed objective to force the metal out of the monetary system. Furthermore, the decline in gold's value has hardly helped the world's biggest producers, South Africa and the Soviet Union. In geopolitical terms, this also is not a bad thing for the United States.

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The Bankers Trust Pyramid is virtually everywhere. We have offices in 47 key cities on 6 continents and a network of 1,700 correspondents in 119 countries.

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It would be fairly difficult to exhaust our international services. They range from complicated loan syndications, overseas private placements and trade financings, through foreign exchange and cash and Eurocurrency management, to routine remittances via air freight.

Our bankers are prepared for the most intricate and demanding projects. (A case in point might be one involving a transnational company, a developing country, several government agencies and multiple currencies.)

This is why so many companies come to us for so many different types of financing—a Yugoslavian nickel mine, for example, or an American company building tractors in Germany for Turkish farmers, or a North Sea oil exploration project, or an American company exporting grain throughout the world.

Wherever you see the Bankers Trust Pyramid, you're dealing with a full service bank in the fullest sense of the word, with the capacity to raise, lend and manage money worldwide.

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U.S. IS SANGUINE ON GOLD PLUNGE

Continued From Page 31

hattan Bank—place Soviet gold sales so far this year at 150 tons. This is as much as during the whole year of 1975.

Practically all of the selling by the Soviet Union and South Africa, which also periodically uses the gold markets for ready cash, the market specialists say, has stopped since the drastic fall in prices after the July 14 gold-auction held by the International Monetary Fund.

Earlier this year the Russians reportedly bought gold at about \$127 an ounce (the current price is a little more than \$112) to prop up the price. The Chase newsletters said it was very likely they might return as buyers if the downward price trend continued.

Another indication of the Soviet Union's need for cash is the large amount of new bank borrowings that the Russians and their Eastern European partners are still able to negotiate.

In the latest deal, the Vneshtorgbank (the Soviet foreign trade bank) is getting \$250 million for five years through a syndicate managed by Bankers Trust International together with the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Montreal.

So far Soviet and Eastern European bank borrowings in the West this year total \$2.3 billion, twice the pace of last year.

The decline in the price of gold has been greeted with little joy in France, which among Western countries has the second largest monetary stock after the United States (some 3,100 tons) and whose citizens are said to be among the most aggressive gold hoarders in the world.

For the French authorities the price decline poses something of an embarrassment. France values its monetary gold on the basis of average prices preceding every quarter. The last valuation was when the market price was from \$15 to \$20 an ounce higher than it is today.

So while the French now officially value their gold at more than \$12 billion, it is really worth only \$10.5 billion. The amount of privately held gold in France is estimated to be at least as high as the cache in the Bank of France.

Two International Monetary Fund auctions, one on June 2 when gold sold at \$126 an ounce and the second on July 14 when it was sold at \$122.05 an ounce, are seen among the forces pushing down the price of gold.

The next gold auction is scheduled for Sept. 15. To try to check the slide, the Bank of France bought 33,000 ounces (equivalent to one ton) during the first auction and 45,000 ounces (equivalent to 1.55 tons) during the second, according to figures published by the French central bank.

The French authorities are the only ones who have disclosed the extent of their purchases.

Privately, officials in South Africa are reported to be hoping that France and other major holders of gold will pressure the I.M.F. to abandon or stretch out the series of auctions that are intended to raise money for a trust fund to aid the poorest countries of the world.

The lower the price gets, the less the money that is available for the trust fund.

WORLD FOOD FUND SHORT OF TARGET

Continued From Page 31

ed to \$330 million in fiscal 1976, up from \$331 million in 1974. This is not counting the \$200 million American contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development

which, according to Dr. Hannah, stimulated other developed nations to also contribute, although some have been especially reluctant to do so. As late as last month, France had contributed only \$25 million, in comparison with \$29 million, for example, from Nigeria, and \$400 million from the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Nevertheless, the council report concludes that "the basic world food situation remains insecure" with "long-run food production trends in the developing countries still inadequate to meet their rising needs." The average annual food production increase in the developing countries for the last five years has been 2.5 percent, just under the 2.6 percent annual increase in population and well below their 2.9 percent average annual increase in the 1960's.

Until recently many experts indicate, poor nations concentrated more on increasing food aid rather than improving their own agricultural productive capacity and providing incentives to their own farmers.

Also, the Soviet Union and China have been unwilling either to contribute to the fund or to provide the international community with information on their output. China maintains it has no accurate crop reporting service, and the Soviet Union has been reluctant to acknowledge that its crops have been poor in recent years, although unexpected Soviet purchases have disrupted world grain markets in the past.

"It is difficult to have an internationally managed food policy," Dr. Hannah said, "when countries don't even have national food policies."

Commodities Quality: A Key Pricing Factor

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Of all the many factors that determine prices of commodity futures, none is so commonly ignored as the quality of the raw goods covered by the contracts.

One reason, obviously is that less than 5 percent of the physical commodities covered by futures contracts actually changes hands. Almost all contracts are canceled by expiration time.

The massive default on the Maine potato contract by holders of 1,000 carloads last May was the most glaring exception to the practice of offsetting outstanding obligations at expiration day.

The main reason commodity brokers cite for the overlooking of the quality factor is that every futures contract states the grades of goods being traded, among other things.

For example, the standard wheat contract traded on the Chicago Board of Trade and Kansas City Board of Trade specifies that the grain deliverable against their contracts can be of the "ordinary" grade, containing up to 11 percent protein.

It is the protein content that determines the price foreign buyers and domestic millers will pay for wheat as much as the size of the crop.

After all, this nation consumes only half the wheat it harvests each year. Despite last year's record wheat crop much of it contained less than the 11 percent protein that bread bakers require as a minimum. As a result, premiums for a higher grade then were far greater than last week, with the nation expecting a slightly smaller harvest this year.

For instance, Kansas City brokers last week quoted ordinary hard red winter wheat at \$3.48 a bushel. Buyers were paying 10 cents more than that for wheat of 12 percent protein content and a premium of 26 cents for 13 percent protein content.

By comparison, one year ago the premium for 12 percent protein over the ordinary grade was 16 cents, and the premium for 13 percent protein was 35 cents, despite the record crop then being harvested.

All things being equal, foreign buyers, particularly the Soviet Union, where bread is a major protein source, are far less interested in today's relatively low wheat prices than they are in the quality of the grain. Happily for Kansas farmers, the nation's biggest producers of wheat, the average protein content is now up to 11.6 percent from 11.4 percent last season, and they have plenty of it.

Quality is also vital in coffee futures, where the standard is the mild Central American grade. Because of the sharp drop in supplies since the devastating frost in Brazil last July and turmoil in Africa, coffee roasters are scrambling for acceptable grades. This has tended to push prices of coffee futures higher than normal supply and demand factors would.

"People in this country may use coffee just to wash food down, but they still can tell whether it is bitter or not," one coffee broker last week.

Much of the supply into the market was grade. Thus coffee will continue to quality factors and available supplies. New trees bear fruit.

Commodity brokers ing the potato default that for months prior expiration of the contract—the last of the crop—buyers had been shipping from the being below the grade feed in the futures.

Whether the was a ploy to force prices or whether was actually, probably be discussed as the potato is remembered.

What is known is rejections helped keep prices far above values at the time. The quality factor restricted to firm p Silver speculators buy times been rudely at against contracts o have the metal turn by the exchange.

This has been part so on the Chicago B Trade, which bonus producer and refiner of silver than the Con Exchange in New York.

Many speculators have tried to take ad of the occasional sp between these two c have found that l acceptable in New York rejected in Chicago.

One reason, broken that the New York R numbers many producer among its n and they have been billion quality as v brands of long-stice companies.

This is important much silver now scrap, not just ore. The Chicago ma much younger (former vember 1968), and, noted, still wary of the top brands. Oth that many producers finers of silver were to register their b New York alone been considered it their market.

Now that the Gov is again thinking o piling copper (and of als) several brokers that, during the year Washington kept a hoard, futures prices to be depressed by t ply overhauling the.

But when Presiden ordered the selling Government's copper ers discovered that the the "triple-nine" gr 0.999 fine — that standard for trading silver futures market. In sum, brokers that futures traders eye on the spot, o market because it dlects a commodity's factor.

The Commodity R Bureau futures price fell to 208.9 last (1967-100), from week earlier.

Supplementary Over-Counter Listings

The following is a supplementary weekly list of mutual funds prepared by the National Association of Securities Dealers. The range shown reflects prices at which securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) last Friday.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am Gen C	18.04	Lincoln	8.32
Am Gen F	24.51	Mar	14.73
Am Gen I	12.23	Money M	17.76
Am Gen J	3.95	Thom	22.79
Am Gen K	2.17	Nasau	70.22
Am Gen L	1.00	Ocean	N.A.
Am Gen M	22.48	Tech	N.A.
Am Gen N	11.36	Serco	16.27
Am Gen O	36.16	F L Liquid	N.A.
Am Gen P	41.55	Scudder	45.26
Am Gen Q	29.47	Scudder	45.26
Am Gen R	22.49	Sec Inv	29.70
Am Gen S	92.49	Sec Inv	29.70
Am Gen T	11.37	Trust	11.49
Am Gen U	3.25	USA	9.37
Am Gen V	10.49	USA	11.22

Dividend Meet

Company	Dividend	Company	Dividend
Am Gen C	18.04	Lincoln	8.32
Am Gen F	24.51	Mar	14.73
Am Gen I	12.23	Money M	17.76
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Am Gen U	3.25	USA	9.37
Am Gen V	10.49	USA	11.22

New Corporate Bonds

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am Gen C	18.04	Lincoln	8.32
Am Gen F	24.51	Mar	14.73
Am Gen I	12.23	Money M	17.76
Am Gen J	3.95	Thom	22.79
Am Gen K	2.17	Nasau	70.22
Am Gen L	1.00	Ocean	N.A.
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Am Gen T	11.37	Trust	11.49
Am Gen U	3.25	USA	9.37
Am Gen V	10.49	USA	11.22

Notice Requesting Tenders
To the Holders of
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
3 1/2% Thirty-Year Debentures due December 15, 1981
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned desires to purchase not more than \$15,000,000 principal amount of its 3 1/2% Thirty-Year Debentures, due December 15, 1981, and that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.02 of the Indenture dated December 15, 1951, pursuant to which said Debentures were issued, the undersigned hereby requests tenders of said Debentures, for purchase by it, at prices up to but not exceeding the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued interest to October 1, 1976. To the extent required by said Indenture, tenders of Debentures will be purchased first from registered holders of said Debentures at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, regardless of the price at which such Debentures shall be tendered. Tenders of said Debentures will be received on behalf of the undersigned by Chemical Bank at its Corporate Trust Administration Department, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: T. J. Foley, up to the close of business on September 10, 1976, and notice of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be mailed as promptly as practicable thereafter. Holders of Debentures whose tenders shall be accepted, in whole or in part, will be required to deliver the Debentures accepted to Chemical Bank for the account of the undersigned not later than October 1, 1976, and after that date interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue. Copies of the form of tender may be obtained from Chemical Bank, Corporate Trust Administration Department, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: T. J. Foley, and at the offices of the undersigned in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All tenders must be made on such form, and must be received by Chemical Bank at the above-mentioned address on or before September 10, 1976.

Duke Power Corporation
Earnings Statement for Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1976
Duke Power Corporation has made generally available to its security holders an earnings statement for the period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976, such period beginning after the effective date of the Company's registration statement covering \$500,000 additional shares of Common Stock, filed on May 6, 1976 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 as amended, and which became effective on May 23, 1976. Copies of such earnings statement will be mailed on request to all of the Company's security holders who have not received copies and other interested parties. Such earnings statement is made generally available to security holders in accordance with the provisions of Section 11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
W. H. GRIGG, Senior Vice President, Legal and Finance
Duke Power Company
Charlotte, North Carolina 28242
August 2, 1976

How to answer a box number advertisement in The New York Times
Address your reply to the box number given in the advertisement and add New York, N.Y. 10036. Please include in your reply only material that will fit into a regular business envelope.

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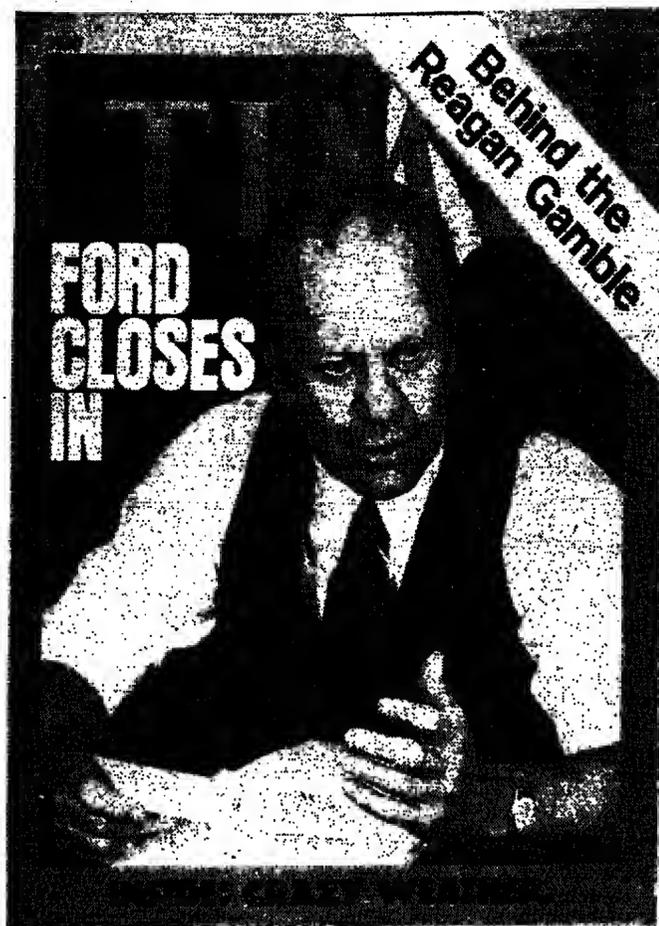
Dividend Notice
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on the outstanding shares of common stock of the company, payable on August 6, 1976, to holders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1976. This is the company's 115th consecutive quarterly dividend.
George B. Campbell, Financial Vice President, The Southern Company
Southern Company
the southern electric system

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980
In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 13 on Monday, January 31, 1977 to be seven and one-half per cent (7 1/2%) per annum.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Fiscal Agent
DATED: August 2, 1976

Supplementary Over-Counter Listings
The following is a supplementary weekly list of mutual funds prepared by the National Association of Securities Dealers. The range shown reflects prices at which securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) last Friday.



Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including 'GPS' and other illegible scribbles.



Behind the Reagan Gamble

FORD CLOSURES IN

Again this week, more people around the world will get their news from TIME than from any other single source.

EPA looking at your plant?

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New Jersey demonstrations: August 2-6

Lockheed's wet oxidation system detoxifies or destroys typical waste materials such as cyanide, phenol, pesticides, formaldehyde, xylene, toluene, amines, vinyl chloride and pharmaceuticals.

If your duties include treating industrial wastes before disposal, you are invited to see a demonstration of Lockheed's wet oxidation system. Demonstrations will be held from August 2-6 at Lockheed Electronics Company, Plainfield, N.J.

To ensure a full opportunity to see and discuss the system's capabilities, please make an appointment by phoning (201) 561-8167, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., beginning July 28.

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Advertising

Public Critical of Ads' Content

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

There are committees working within the American Association of Advertising Agencies whose ultimate goal is to improve the image of advertising among consumers.

They are seeking ways of measuring what makes advertisements appear credible or entertaining and how they communicate consumer benefits, ways to isolate components of advertising that strain credibility and ways to establish a continuing study to pick up any new public attitudes that may affect advertising.

Advertising, it is felt, is far too expensive to allow it to be ineffective in any way for any reason.

The work of the committees and a thorough study of consumer attitudes toward advertising are contained in a new book, "Advertising and Consumers," written by Rena Barros of J. Walter Thompson and Theodore F. Dunn of Benton & Bowles. The book is published by the association.

It is based on a study of 1,803 consumers in 1974. The high points were reported at an association meeting in March 1975 by Miss Barros. When compared with a 1964 benchmark study, the new study showed that, although advertising is not a high-interest subject for most people, the belief that advertising is essential was held by more people, than 10 years earlier—88 percent, compared with 78 percent.

During that 10-year period, however, a decline in favorable attitudes toward advertising was found. In 1974, more people believed that advertising misled their intelligence or got people to buy things they didn't need.

The authors' conclusion: People are not antiadvertising but they are anticontent. The study discloses that the three major factors affecting consumer attitudes toward advertising are how much help it is in making buying decisions, its credibility and its entertainment value.

The authors have divided the respondents in their national probability sample into five groups—Fans (making up about 25 percent of the whole), Skeptical Enthusiasts (also 25 percent), Aesthetic Critics (17 percent), Rejectors (12 percent) and Moderates (36 percent).

The last group is the one the authors call the opportunity group. "The challenge," they comment, "is to find a way to move them toward more positive beliefs about advertising."

At another point in the book they give their opinion that the way to do this is not through some massive public relations effort but through improving the content of the creative product.

The book is available from headquarters of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. It is \$5 for members and \$10 for others.

Movie Account

Twentieth Century-Fox Films has confirmed that it is looking for a new advertising agency after about 10 years with Diemer-Hausser-Green, a subsidiary of Ted Bates & Company.

John Friedkin, the movie maker's vice president for advertising, publicity and promotion, said that the agencies already interviewed were Doyle Dane Bernbach; Wells, Rich, Greene; Foote, Cone & Belding; Needham, Harper & Steers; McCann-Erickson, and Ogilvy & Mather.

He said his company was looking for a full-service agency with international capability.

Agencies' Activity Set

A Few Records in 1975

Financially speaking, last year was one for the record books at the American Association of Advertising Agencies at least in three categories.

The average total payroll as a percentage of gross income of member agencies was at its lowest point since the association began compiling such records 47 years ago (63.23 percent compared with 1974's 64.11).

New high points, however, were reached by overhead expenses (7.81 percent, up from 1974's 7.37) and taxes other than those for Federal income (3.84 percent, compared with 3.81).

Profits as a percentage of gross income and of billings were both at their fourth highest point in the decade. As a percentage of gross income, profits were 3.31 percent after taxes, compared with 3.43 in 1974. As a percentage of billings, profits were 0.77 percent, compared with 0.65. It's only money.

Although Kelly, Nason only knows officially that it will receive a visit this week from executives of the Upjohn Company, there are strong vibes that they will drop off two new assignments—Kaopectate and Unicap Vitamins. These products, which bill about \$4 million a year, were formerly at Ted Bates & Company. Kelly, Nason already has Cheraol D from Upjohn.

Miles Consultant

Robert J. Wallace, 61-year-old senior vice president of Miles Laboratories and former head of its consumer products group, has taken early retirement and is going into the management and marketing consulting business right there in Elkhart, Ind. He will continue to be a consultant to Miles for its Consumer Affairs Council, which he set up in 1975.

People

Larry Osborne and Joe Tullillo have been named senior vice presidents at Rosenfeld, Sirowitz & Lawson. Robert H. Cherin has been appointed general manager of TLK Direct Marketing, a unit of Tatham-Laird & Kudner.

Addenda

«Gentlemen's Quarterly magazine is raising its cover price from \$1.50 to \$1.75 with the September issue.

«Larry Lowenstein & Company is a new public relations concern in Atlanta.

Brooklyn Precinct Is Cut 'To the Bone' by Layoffs

Continued From Page 25

crime rate this year has not exceeded—but has kept pace with—the previous record-setting year.

"I know there's a flood out there," Captain Reid said as he sat at his metal desk in the more than 70-year-old station house on Lawrence Avenue. "I've got to stop it."

As his manpower has stretched thinner, Captain Reid has tried several new approaches. Unable to field as many two-man cars as before, he has been covering some sectors with a single man on a scooter. Where there were often two men patrolling together on foot, there is now only one.

The four officers who were once assigned exclusively to direct traffic, now deal with the stream of cars and trucks only during rush hours, and spend the rest of their time on foot patrol.

Don'tle Duty

There used to be one uniformed man assigned to do preliminary investigations on burglaries. Now that job is sometimes passed on directly to detectives. When the uniformed officer has the assignment, he often has to do double duty and pitch in on trying to clean up such special "conditions" as a spate of muggings or, say, a string of taxi holdups.

Captain Reid has told his men to take shortcuts with their paper work and ordered them to fill out reports as they cruise in the radio cars, instead of back in the station house. He has also told them to turn on their flashing lights from time to time, hoping to give both the cops and the bad guys the impression that there are more police officers around than is actually the case.

Nevertheless, covering the 3.47 square miles of the precinct has become a constant juggling act, said Frank DiLeo, one of the officers who makes up the duty roster.

One afternoon, as the 4 P.M.-to-midnight tour was about to begin, Officer DiLeo pointed to three sergeants huddling with a lieutenant.

"They're trying to figure out what can we cover," he said. "They're saying, 'O.K., we have to neglect this area, but this other area is higher in crime.'"

Burglaries and robberies, two of the most frequent crimes in the precinct, have risen most noticeably in the clusters of apartments just south of Prospect Park and

along such business thoroughfares at Church and Coney Island Avenues.

Many residents and businessmen in those areas say they have not noticed much change in police service since the layoffs took place last summer. But Captain Reid said he is hearing from more of the 138,000 people in the precinct than before.

"The complaint we're getting," he said, "is slow response."

Al Slodkowitz, the president of the Albemarle Neighborhood Association, said he knew of an incident in which it took 30 minutes for a policeman to arrive at the scene of a mugging. He added that "in some cases it takes them as much as an hour and a half to reach the scene of the crime."

Captain Reid said he knew of no such cases. If there have been long delays or serious incidents, he said, he usually found that the problem had been that the person complaining had dialed a wrong number or made some other mistake in reporting the crime.

With no hope of getting more police officers assigned to the precinct, Captain Reid has appealed to the people in the community to help themselves.

Extra Help Sought

He has encouraged the formation of neighborhood patrols and has more than doubled, to about 500, the number of precinct block-watchers—residents who receive special training in observation and agree to telephone the police when they spot trouble.

But Captain Reid has had less success in expanding his auxiliary force, which he says consists of a "hard core" of about 20 people.

The captain said that an unusually high number of retired policemen live in the precinct—about 300—and he has appealed to them to lend a hand at their old trade if they find themselves at the scene of an incident before the police arrive.

Even with everything Captain Reid has done, the balance of running the precinct remains so delicate, he said, that "one cop reporting sick can upset my fine line plan."

"It's like the housewife with less money than she used to have," he said. "She's going to feed her family, even if they have to eat spaghetti every day. But now she's faced with being a little more ingenious."

FOREIGNERS LEAD WITH SALES GAINS

Continued From Page 31

year than in 1974. Total assets of the foreign 500 were \$760 billion, or 14 percent more than the total for the American 500. However, it was noted that total shareholders' equity in the foreign companies was 38 percent less than for the American group—evidence of a higher debt level for the foreign companies.

Fortune's August issue also lists the 50 largest industrial companies in the world, of which 23 are United States corporations. Exxon, with sales of more than \$4.86 billion, heads the list, followed by General Motors, a long-time holder of the No. 1 spot, with sales of \$35.72 billion. Royal Dutch/Shell is third.

Nine other countries are represented in the world's largest 50. They are Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Iran.

Total sales of the 50 companies in 1975 were \$568.31 billion—5.5 percent higher than the 1974 total. This 5.5 percent increase, Fortune commented, was well below the inflation rate in most countries and reflected the somber mood of the world economy in 1975.

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1500 من الالاحل

The TV Squeeze. Three reasons why it isn't all bad.

هناك امر الايجابي

It's rough being caught in the Squeeze. Network costs are up as much as 35% for prime time, 50% for spot—if you can get the availabilities at all. It's a runaway seller's market for daytime and fringe. And the choice the TV advertiser faces is lower advertising weight or a higher budget.

Newsweek can show you how, by buying less TV and more magazines, you can beat the TV Squeeze; how you can maintain advertising weight without increasing your budget; how you can increase coverage against your target audience and decrease your cost per thousand impressions; how you can come out ahead several ways.

A second computer run decreased television to 70%, increased magazines to 30% (Plan 'B').

The target market was adults who bought life insurance in the past year.

Plan 'B' produced more GRPs (34%), greater reach (10%), and even a 24% increase in frequency.

2 You can be more effective against your target audience.

According to W.R. Simmons, far and away the best prospects for a great many products and services are "Magazine Imperatives"—heavy magazine readers and relatively light viewers of TV.

"Magazine Imperatives" include 33.4% of all U.S. adults. Compared to the "TV Imperatives," heavy TV viewers and relatively light magazine readers, they're younger (almost half are in the 18-34 year age bracket). They're better educated. They have higher incomes (32.4% have household incomes of \$20,000 a year or more).

As a result they account for greater market shares: 43.6% of all the new cars purchased by men, 53.5% of the radial tires, and almost half of all the table wine. By far the highest percentage of life insurance purchasers (38.7%) are "Magazine Imperatives," which means that using magazines is imperative if the insurance company is to reach its major market.

When Newsweek ran Plan 'B' against the "Magazine Imperative" group, GRPs increased by a significant 53%, reach increased by 18% and frequency increased by 26% compared to Plan 'A' (see chart).

3 You can rediscover the strengths of print advertising.

TV is hard to beat for awareness or product demonstration. It's a powerful medium. That's why everyone wants to use it.

But when you shift a portion of your TV dollars into magazines, you may rediscover some of the advantages a printed page has over a 30 second commercial.

In a print ad you can say as much as you like; you're not confined to 65 words. You can get down to details. You can give reasons why. You can coupon it.

A print ad can be looked at for more than 30 seconds.

A print ad can be torn out and saved, re-read or passed along to someone else.

What's more, it's seen in an editorial environment that can lend prestige and credibility to a product or service.

As you can see, being caught in the TV Squeeze isn't all bad. It can work to your advantage in many ways.

Your Newsweek representative can give you lots more details. Give him a call.

TARGET GRP PERFORMANCE WITHIN "MAGAZINE IMPERATIVE" GROUP
This group accounts for 38.7% of life insurance purchases.



ill Service ields Profit or Druggist

Continued From Page 31

"And that's good business," said Mr. Katsch. "The business is what Mr. Katsch has been trying to do since he opened his pharmacy in 1946; seven years after moving to the area and working for other Barrington druggists. It is a 700-square-foot store, the size of a two-car garage, he said—that had \$100 in sales the first year of operation.

Four years later he bought a lot of land on upper Main Street and borrowed \$30,000 to build a one-story, 2,800-square-foot store at the edge of the Housatonic River. Volume steadily increased over the years, and in 1973 he moved \$50,000 more to retail the unit and more than doubled his space to 7,000 square feet.

One of the three plans in the Great Barrington area of 7,500 population serves as a center for a northern Berkshire trading of about 25,000. Melvin keeps his name alive in the area through extensive space ads in local newspapers and spots on the radio station—feature unusual items carried by the store in an effort to win customers and influence consumers.

Mr. Katsch said, "I try to have the things people want when they buy them." Mr. Katsch said, "Melvin's is open 15 hours a week, seven days a week. And Katsch—the low-keyed, spoken proprietor—is on premises daily for most of the time.

One of these efforts have off for Mr. Katsch, whose operation, which operates pharmacy, has been profitable for 25 of the 30 years he has been in business. With a net income average of about 5 percent of total sales, he has been able to build a comfortable home, travel to other parts of the world and enjoy the fruits of summer tourism. Each year, he said, they remember the day of his store.

As Melvin's is an extension of its owner, who built the business based on service, it came in here recently, he said, "I finally found what I wanted to do and you didn't have it." Katsch noted, "But I did it right away."

ENDING STIRS HOPEFUL MOOD

Continued From Page 31

While the upper-growth bands for the 1975 monetary aggregates have been slightly higher, generally in line with a modest firming of monetary policy.

However, the Commercial Credit Company pointed out Monday, August 2, the Fed also shifted its measuring monetary from the first quarter of the second quarter, which only higher money supply.

It is on to say that this which allows greater for monetary growth, 7 represents a slight of Fed policy.

The aim of the Treasury's refunding package, in to raising new cash, when the average market privately held Treasury.

Particular, the refunding would add an estimated 11-month average of privately-held debt," said David M. money market economist, G. Lanston & Company.

While, effective today, is lowering its prime basic, including discharge from TV, percentage-week's corporate in the following issues:

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Rate: 51.1 million, rate: 10.5% by Standard & Poor's Consensus.

WEDNESDAY
Rate: 51.5 million, rate: 10.5% by Standard & Poor's Consensus.

THURSDAY
Rate: 51.5 million, rate: 10.5% by Standard & Poor's Consensus.

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Rate: 51.5 million, rate: 10.5% by Standard & Poor's Consensus.

SATURDAY
Rate: 51.5 million, rate: 10.5% by Standard & Poor's Consensus.

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ENDING STIRS
HOPEFUL MOOD

Continued From Page 31

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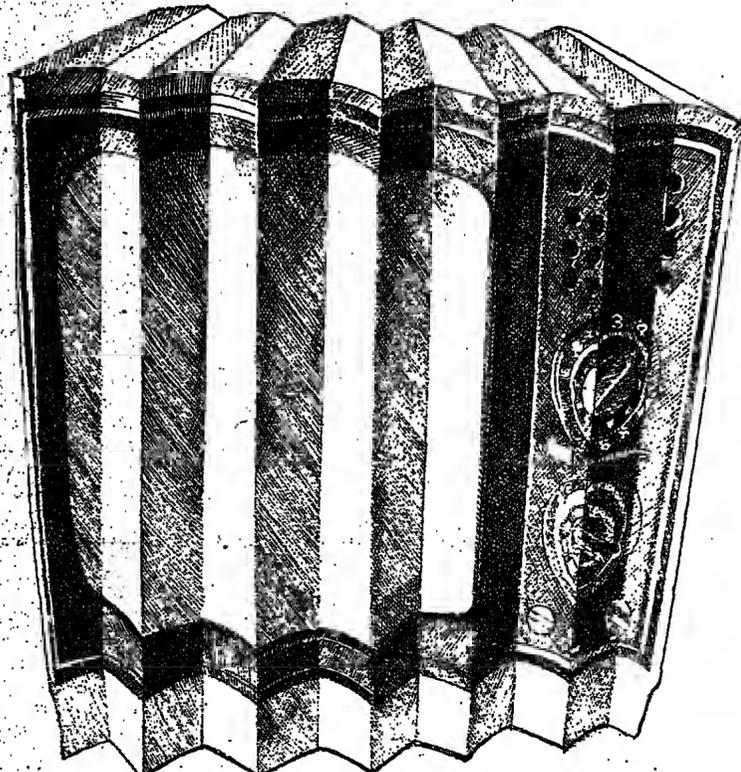
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Everyone's feeling the TV Squeeze. Skyrocketing network prices and fewer availabilities are forcing advertisers and agencies to look at alternatives.

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Advertisers expect big audiences from television. But did you know that combinations of magazines—even single magazines like Newsweek—can deliver equally big ratings?

For example, Newsweek's rating of 19.4 (men 18-49) beats All in the Family, Baretta or even Welcome Back, Kotter.

If the TV Squeeze has squeezed you out of top-rated shows, consider making up those rating points in magazines like Newsweek. You might just come out ahead.

For instance: Newsweek recently looked at a well-known insurance company that advertised primarily in television.

Of their total 1974 media budget of \$7,389,000, 90% was spent in television. 10% went into magazines.

A computer run using the insurance company's actual TV and magazine schedule analyzed an average four-week national media plan (Plan 'A').

Add Newsweek. Beat the Squeeze.



"Magazine Imperative" is a trademark of W.R. Simmons & Associates Research.

U.S. and U.N. Investigate Mobil Oil Role in Rhodesia

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

Petroleum Company, the Caltex Petroleum Corporation and Total, a French company.

Some experts also say the case may dramatize a significant loophole in worldwide economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mobil, which dispatched a team of senior executives overseas to check the report soon after it was released, has not publicly disputed the authenticity of the documents.

The company declined to answer when asked a series of specific questions last week about the allegations in the report, asserting that the matter was under "intensive review" and that it was cooperating with the Treasury's investigation.

authenticated the broad outlines of the company's secret activity in southern Africa as well as many details.

Because the Mobil official reportedly would not offer to provide any documents himself, operatives in the case who obtained such documents began referring to him as their "deep throat"—the name given a high Government official who played a similar role in the Washington Post's investigation of Watergate. For communication purposes, the official was given the more prosaic code name of George.

The outlines of the alleged Mobil activity were described in testimony to the United Nations Committee on Sanctions last month by the Rev. Harold K. Schulz, who serves as executive director of the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

provided products to Rhodesia through a chain of intermediaries.

"As far as we're concerned, that's not true," a Caltex spokesman said. "We haven't got anything like that."

A spokesman for Total had no immediate comment.

The report alleged specifically that the Shell companies in southern Africa were active in supplying oil products to Rhodesia through a company called Freight Services and that the company also used a number of other "middlemen."

It said 23.9 percent of Freight Services was formerly owned by Charter Consolidated Ltd., a British company described as part of the South African-based "Anglo American empire." An additional 56 percent was reportedly held by the Anglo American Corporation.

"Thus the Anglo American empire, headed by Harry Oppenheimer," the report said, held most of the shares "in a company which has, in great secrecy, acted as a crucial facilitator in enabling the oil companies to evade sanctions."

any goods except certain humanitarian requirements, American subsidiaries in South Africa apparently do not fall under such restrictions, but if United States citizens are involved, there may be violations.

Despite the sanctions, Rhodesia for a decade has obtained all the oil it needed, although the sources have never been identified.

Companies' Stand

While the question of legality of transshipping oil products from one subsidiary in South Africa to another subsidiary in Rhodesia is complex, some of the oil companies have themselves taken the position in the past that such transactions were improper or illegal.

For example, Rawleigh Warner Jr., Mobil's chairman, wrote in a letter last November to the National Council of Churches:

"The U.S. Government imposed certain prohibitions on transactions by companies like Mobil and its affiliates with Southern Rhodesia which had the effect of prohibiting the Mobil group of companies from engaging outside Rhodesia in any transactions involving goods originating in Rhodesia, or goods destined for Rhodesia, or from engaging in any transactions in which Rhodesians had an interest."

He went on to say that, while Mobil continues to own the stock of Mobil Rhodesia (and a refinery there), neither Mobil nor its other affiliates engage in any business transactions with either of these companies, and, as a practical matter, has no control over their operations.

Papers Obtained

The documents in the report were obtained by the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ from a clandestine organization in South Africa called Okhela.

The Times has independently confirmed the existence of one of the so-called "paper chase" intermediaries allegedly used in disguising the flow of Mobil's products from South Africa to Rhodesia.

It has also interviewed church officials who prepared the report, talked to operatives in London and the United States who helped provide the documents that served as its foundation, and examined some document pages that did not appear in the report.

Among the committees in Washington that are considering an examination of the matter in hearings, perhaps this fall, are the Subcommittee on Africa in the Senate and the Subcommittee on International Organizations in the House.

In addition, Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., a Michigan Democrat and chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on Resources, Food and Energy, has called for an investigation by the Ford Administration.

Request Made

After the hearing, the committee made an unannounced request to the Governments of the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands to respond to the allegations within two months at the latest, according to a U.N. source.

Accounts of the Mobil affair have received wide press attention, although some press officials and Government investigators have taken a cautious attitude because the documents in the report were not authenticated.

With the passage of more than a month since the report was made public, however, and in the absence of a disavowal by Mobil, church and Government officials say credibility appears to be growing.

One U.N. official, asked about the authenticity of the documents, said: "We do have reason to believe they are authentic by reason of our experience in dealing with this type of document." However, he stressed that the specific documents had not yet been confirmed.

Comment Offered

A spokesman for Charter Consolidated, contacted in London, confirmed that Charter formerly owned 23.9 percent of Freight Services. He said the company had disposed of its holding in fiscal 1976. The spokesman declined to comment on the allegations in the report.

An Anglo American spokesman, reached in South Africa, said Anglo American disposed of its holdings of Freight Services in July 1975 but added that the Anglo American Industrial Corporation, an affiliated company, currently held 43 percent of Freight Services. He also declined to comment about the allegations in the report.

A spokesman for Freight Services, contacted in South Africa, said:

"Freight Services acts as agents for a number of principals. We do not disclose their identities or details of their business activities." The spokesman declined to comment on the allegations in the report.

Government Agency

According to Mr. Schulz's testimony to the U.N., however, the linkage existed.

"All the oil company subsidiaries in Rhodesia bought their products from a Rhodesian Government agency called Genta, which 'masquerades as a private company,' he said.

To accomplish such sales, the oil companies in Rhodesia were supposedly "asked to set up procedures whereby Genta could import fuel from the sister oil companies in South Africa."

The documents, Mr. Schulz said, indicated that Mobil (South Africa) would sell to Genta most of Rhodesia's requirements of gasoline and diesel fuel and that Genta would then resell the fuel imports to all the oil companies in Rhodesia, including Mobil (Rhodesia).

Then, he said, "an elaborate scheme was devised to make it



A section of the picture on the cover of the report by the United Church of Christ. It shows part of the Mobil refinery near Durban, South Africa.

look as if Mobil (South Africa) was not involved in any trade with Rhodesia."

The method employed, he said, was "a paper chase system whereby sales and payments would be passed through various South African companies which acted as intermediaries."

Interview by Phone

The Times was able to establish contact with one of the so-called intermediaries listed in the report, the Western Transvaal Development and Exploration Company, operated by A. J. Oberholzer, a South African lawyer.

Mr. Oberholzer confirmed in a trans-Atlantic telephone call that he was indeed the operator of the organization. He said the company bought and sold oil products "on consignment" and dealt with a variety of companies called Rand Oil, Village Main Distributors, Semco and, in the past, Minerals Exploration—all organizations listed in the report.

ample, was said to be both a member of the board of directors of Mobil (South Africa) and an executive vice president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation, which owns Mobil (South Africa). Charles E. Solomon, a member of the board of Mobil (South Africa) and president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation and a member of its board, said that Mr. Checket and Mr. Adams were still employed in executive positions at the company, and he said Mr. Solomon had retired "a couple of years ago."

United Church of Christ pertaining to Mobil's affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia continue to be under intensive review both in New York and in Africa.

"As previously recorded, the matter is under investigation by the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control. Mobil Oil Corporation is cooperating fully with that agency."

"These inquiries cover business activities spanning a period of eight years on the part of three corporations which operate in the United States, South Africa and Rhodesia, respectively, and are subject to the laws of those countries."

"Under these complex circumstances, it is increasingly apparent to us that completion of a responsible investigation will take some considerable period of time. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate for us to comment until the investigations now in progress are completed."

The allegations about shipments of oil to Rhodesia have been viewed with considerable interest partly because of the uneasy political situation in southern Africa.

Washing and Busine

Continued From Page 1

cooperatives having organizational structure, income, its operating plans sets in excess of \$100 million and a requirement of demand for its services.

The bill would through an appropriation of a self-help device to make equity in new cooperative. Both the bill would be by a new business agency called cooperative banks since Administrative agency would also cooperatives by technical advice a since.

The cooperative has had a long history country. Even current bill concerning agricultural cooperatives credit unions, in have served the co. There are now at least 8,000 farm being and supply. There are about 22 unions.

Except for one however, these have been most benefit of produce men, feed cooperatives berry growers and Consumersists is now seek to cut cost of the goods and improve their quality and quality as maintain that the ket with its er profits, has broken many places and ened regulation solved the proble of tax enforcement.

In opposing the Deputy Treasury George H. Dixon a contention, he said was novel in the the Federal subsidy the attainment, e goals but to org form.

"We are not p accept the judg profit-oriented un less likely to meet demand for better services at lower maintain.

Mr. Dixon add Administration d soundly conceiv needed public fin the goal of the mately to become facility was realis costs were accept additional Federa assistance was further observed farm cooperatives period of nationa emergency.

Much of the te the bill's prop involved desir successful urban coo point that oppo shows that it ca without Governm agement.

But Mitchell A. Congress Watch, unit, declared: "old Helen Keller She was blind and well she did."

Richard S. Lat of economic analy Chamber of Com scribed the coop simply as "subsid packages" against businesses.

Both Congress committees whate through without a but Republicans at seek major mobil, full committee: Representative John selot of California, norty members who had "reservations" bill, suggested a change might be substantially the 2 interest rate would charge the h One observer might be an attempt the bank a lender sort and thereby it in the eyes of private lenders.

A Steady Flow

"Today, the tiny white population of Rhodesia hangs onto power with a tenacity few could have foreseen," the report said. "But no amount of determination by them could have kept their economy and military machine operating if they had not received a steady flow of oil supplies."

Apparently, any determination of whether Mobil's South African transactions violated United States law hinges partly on the question of whether any directors serving on the boards of both Mobil (South Africa) and Mobil (U.S.A.) knew of transactions subject to sanction rules.

Some experts, such as Edgar Lockwood, director of the Washington Office of Africa, a nonprofit study and lobbying group, say they believe that, even if the evidence in the Mobil case is not strong enough to prove legal violations, it nonetheless indicates a major loophole in rules governing trade with Rhodesia.

To a similar vein, in his telegram to the White House last month, Representative Diggs took note of "documents purportedly showing Mobil (Rhodesia) and Mobil (South Africa) working with the Smith regime to evade sanctions and supply oil to Rhodesia."

He cited documents "apparently indicating involvement of U.S. citizen officers of Mobil (South Africa) in the alleged sanction-busting operations."

"To preserve U.S. credibility respecting sanctions," he concluded, "I urge that the Secretaries of State and Treasury announce immediate amendment of the sanctions regulations to cover U.S. owned or controlled subsidiaries wherever located."

Personal Finance

Continued From Page 31

self-employed people is worked out differently than for employees since the self-employed often cannot determine their earnings month by month. Therefore, the Government applies the monthly measure to them on the basis of whether they perform "substantial services."

In general, substantial services for a business—which includes time devoted to planning and managing as well as to physical work, wherever it occurs—is defined as more than 45 hours a month. Even if you work less than 45 hours, however, your work may nevertheless be considered substantial if you manage a large business or your occupation is highly skilled.

Thus a self-employed Brooklyn woman over 62 was permitted to receive her monthly benefits while she was overseas on an extended vacation. But a Long Island man, who retired to become a part-time consultant in his

Discussion Held

Meanwhile, the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control recently sent its chief of enforcement, Richard J. Hollas, to New York, where he spent a week or more conferring with Mobil officials and studying the matter, according to Jean A. Moodie, an attorney and adviser at the agency.

One bizarre sidelight to the uncovering of the documents is the purported existence of a Mobil executive is said to have

Other Companies

Although the report was primarily concerned with Mobil, it also stated that Shell, British Petroleum, Caltex (a joint venture of California and Texaco Inc.), and Total of France had set up "similar procedures" to funnel oil products into Rhodesia.

All the companies were asked about the allegations. Those that answered denied in general terms any trade with Rhodesia. Spokesmen for British Petroleum and Shell declined, however, to respond to the allegations in the report that they had

Alternate Routes

Another document, only part of which appeared in the report, was dated June 14, 1971, and listed as its originator A. Bates. (Mr. Bates was identified in the report as head of Mobil Rhodesia's product procurement in the early 1970's.)

The document, which discussed alternate routes available for shipping products from South Africa to Rhodesia, stated that it had become "necessary to impose certain security restrictions so as not to link Mobil (South Africa) with Mobil (Rhodesia)."

It added that "it was considered undesirable to have Mobil drums stacked at Mozambique ports, even though the names on the drums had been painted out."

"Please file this study in a secure place," the document concluded.

Another document in the report purported to be a letter from Richard van Niekerk of Mobil (Rhodesia) to R. H. Mashek of Mobil (South Africa), written Sept. 2, 1968.

In the letter, Mr. van Niekerk discussed a circuitous method to be employed in hilling for oil products.

Complex Procedure

"You might consider that the procedure that we have adopted is unduly complicated and unnecessary," he wrote, "but it is the wish of George's people that we involve and complicate this matter to a far greater degree than pertains at present in the hope that it will discourage an investigation."

According to the report, the George in the letter was George E. Adams, chairman of Genta, the Rhodesian oil agency.

The van Niekerk letter described several layers of organizations allegedly employed in the transfer of payments.

"The important feature of this plan is that the original billings by MOSA [Mobil Oil South Africa] to the two or three organizations in the top line, and the subsequent rebilling by those organizations to the second line, and ultimately the third billings by the second to the third line, are to all intents and purposes meaningless and are merely our false trail being laid," he said.

One point made in the report was that Mobil's headquarters in the United States could hardly disavow knowledge of the scheme since several of the company's officials were American citizens and had been involved in both Mobil's United States and African affairs.

Everett S. Checket, for ex-

U.S. Treasury announces New Refunding

- \$4.0 billion 10 year 8% Notes at par \$1000 denominations (could be increased by \$2 billion if subscription demand warrants)
- \$2.0 billion 3 year Notes at auction \$5000 denominations
- \$1.0 billion 25 year Bonds at auction \$1000 denominations

All subscriptions up to \$500,000 on the 8% 10 year Notes will be awarded in full when accompanied by a 20% deposit.

We believe this offering is attractive and merits your favorable consideration.

We are committed to making markets in these issues for as long as they are outstanding.

Call your local Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. office for details. Or call Merrill Lynch in New York 212-766-7697.



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From Preceding Page
WELLS IN THE HEART...
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Handwritten signature or initials in a box.

Vertical text on the far left edge, including 'CALLING ALL SKILLS' and 'OFFICE TEMPORARIES'.

Job listings under 'Sales Help Wanted' and 'Situations Wanted'.

Job listings under 'Sales Help Wanted' and 'Situations Wanted'.

Job listings under 'Sales Help Wanted' and 'Situations Wanted'.

Job listings under 'Situations Wanted' and 'Business Connections'.

Job listings under 'Situations Wanted' and 'Business Connections'.

Job listings under 'Situations Wanted' and 'Business Connections'.

Advertisement for 'AUCTION SALES' featuring furniture, merchandise, and a security agreement sale.

Advertisement for 'S. ROBERT RAPPAPORT' featuring a grocery store and furniture.

Handwritten 'AUCTION SALES' across the top of the bottom section.

Job listings under 'Sales Help Wanted' and 'Situations Wanted'.

Job listings under 'Sales Help Wanted' and 'Situations Wanted'.

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Job listings under 'Situations Wanted' and 'Business Connections'.

Job listings under 'Situations Wanted' and 'Business Connections'.

Job listings under 'Situations Wanted' and 'Business Connections'.

Large advertisement for 'AUCTION SALES' featuring various items, furniture, and services.

Small text at the bottom of the page, including 'OFFICE EQUIPMENT' and 'BANKRUPTCY SALE'.

65 Killed as Rains Flood Colorado Recreation Area

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

He had traveled park, was cut off by all but rescue vehicles.

According to Sheriff Watson, seven evacuees were rescued just in time. He said one man was reached inside his house alongside the river with the water leaping at his chin.

Resident Ford was asked by Gov. Richard D. Lamm and Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to make Federal help available to the area, where damage to United States Bureau of Reclamation equipment was estimated at \$1 million.

Governor Lamm, who was to have climbed a mountain with his family in honor of the centennial, instead flew over the scene in a helicopter to inspect the damage.

At the high school, 2,000 people were served hot meals and were offered dry clothing and temporary shelter.

Hundreds of evacuees, many of them tourists from out of the state, sat huddled at the school, awaiting word of friends or relatives from whom they had been separated.

"I was cold and I thought we were all going to die," said Lois Kelsey, 22 years old, a Fort Collins housewife. "It was a bunch of water coming at you. You couldn't see anything just hear it."

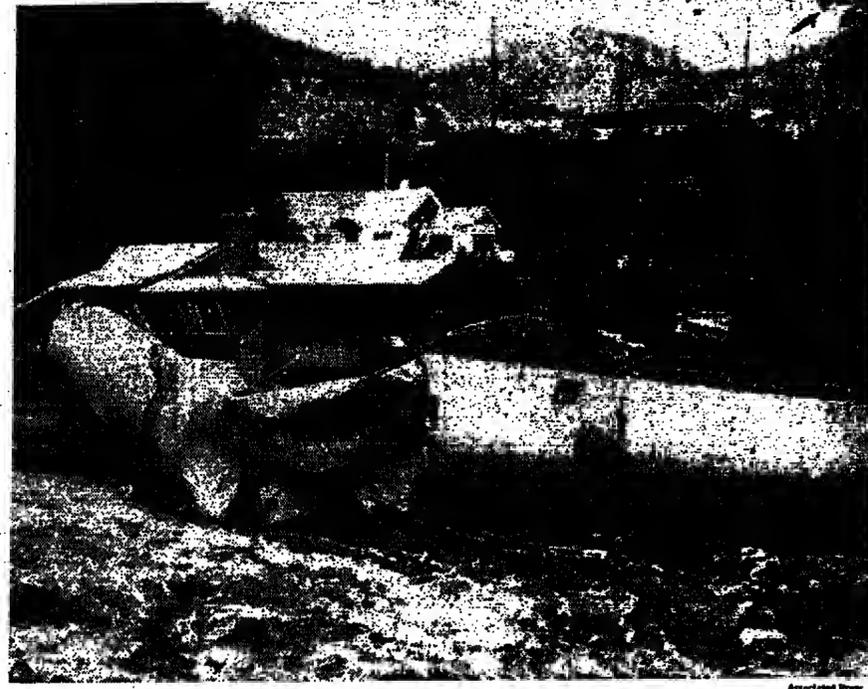
Kelsey, her husband and four friends had started back last night for a restaurant at Estes Park when the downpour began.

"We just thought we'd go out on the town and get something different to eat. Boy! Was it different!" Mrs. Kelsey said.

Her friend, Marilyn Fink, 21, said their Chevrolet Vega was midway through the canyon when "heavy rocks started falling all around us, the rain got really bad and we decided to turn around."

But, Mrs. Fink continued, "We were stopped by a river that just started coming down into the canyon—boulders and trees and mud."

The five friends pulled over to the side of the road, scrambled out of their car and began climbing on their hands and knees up the side of the canyon to get away from the rising waters. People from other cars on the road began to follow suit.



An elevated water pipe, the Big Thompson Siphon, that slammed into a house in Loveland, Colo., after it was knocked off its supports in the flood and swept down the Big Thompson River yesterday. The pipe was 10 feet in diameter.

Rescued by Cop

Mrs. Fink said the group climbed about 100 feet until they came to some clusters of overhanging rocks. They sat under this natural shelter the rest of the night. Below, they could see the headlights of their own car and others that were being swept by the flood through the canyon.

Mrs. Fink's niece, Cindy Scott, a 16-year-old summer visitor from Merrilville, Ind., at one point sang "Rocky Mountain High" to keep her spirits up.

"With the water rising and the boulders coming down, we had good reason to be scared," Miss Scott said.

Finally this morning a helicopter landed on a small outcropping of rocks nearby and took those on the hillside to an island of pavement below where campers with a stranded cashew nuts, almonds, sunflower seeds and grape juice. Even-

ually another helicopter ferried them to Loveland.

"What a way to spend a Saturday night—roughing it and camping," Mrs. Kelsey recalled, someone saying in the long night.

Inside the high school, Phyllis Conley, 24, of Colorado Springs, sat grimly, a blanket around her shoulders, awaiting her husband.

"I haven't seen him since 9:30 last night," she said.

She explained that Mr. Conley had started to direct traffic in the canyon after the flood forced their car to a halt.

"It was just the worst bad dream you've ever seen," she said. "I saw little babies being carried over the side of the mountain and old people climbing. Those aren't small mountains either."

Mrs. Conley said she and another woman a stranger to her until last night spent 17 hours on the mountainside in the rain and lightning before they were rescued.

"We sang songs—'Amazing Grace' and 'Ye Old Rugged Cross'—and we prayed a lot," she said. "All we had to eat was Doublemint chewing gum. It was in honor of the 100th anniversary of the statehood of Colorado."

Mrs. Conley said she and other mountain climbers were climbing all 52 of the peaks that make up the state's "fourteeners"—peaks that are higher than 14,000 feet.

Instead of dining on lobster, cropping of rocks nearby and had planned; the group made a breakfast of raw cashew nuts, almonds, sunflower seeds and grape juice. Even-

ually another helicopter ferried them to Loveland.

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Prosecutors Weigh Move To Delay Harris Verdict

By MARCIA CHAMBERS
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1—The Los Angeles District Attorney's office is giving "serious consideration" to asking the judge in the William and Emily Harris trial to suspend jury deliberations, pending the outcome of hearing into possible judicial and juror misconduct.

The possibility of a verdict being rendered, "is a most serious matter," said Mr. Harris' district attorney, Stephen Trotter, the Chief Assistant District Attorney here, who has been conferring with the prosecution team since Friday, when new disclosures threw the trial into turmoil, said today. "We want a fair verdict, and we will take whatever steps are necessary for that."

That includes, he said, the possibility of asking Judge Mark Brandler of Superior Court to suspend deliberations in order to forestall a verdict.

Unaware of Hearing

Meanwhile, the regular panel of seven women and five men, along with four alternates, was sequestered and in recess today at a downtown Los Angeles hotel. The jurors are scheduled to return to the courtroom at 10 A.M. tomorrow. They will not be informed that some 20 jurors have been called to court for a hearing that could prevent their reaching a verdict. Thus far, the panel has deliberated almost nine hours over two days.

The 66-year-old judge has permitted the jury to deliberate the assault, robbery and kidnapping charges against the Harris' members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, over protests from the defense that the panel may be tainted.

Now it is clear, three days after the jury was sequestered, that the panel has deliberated almost nine hours over two days.

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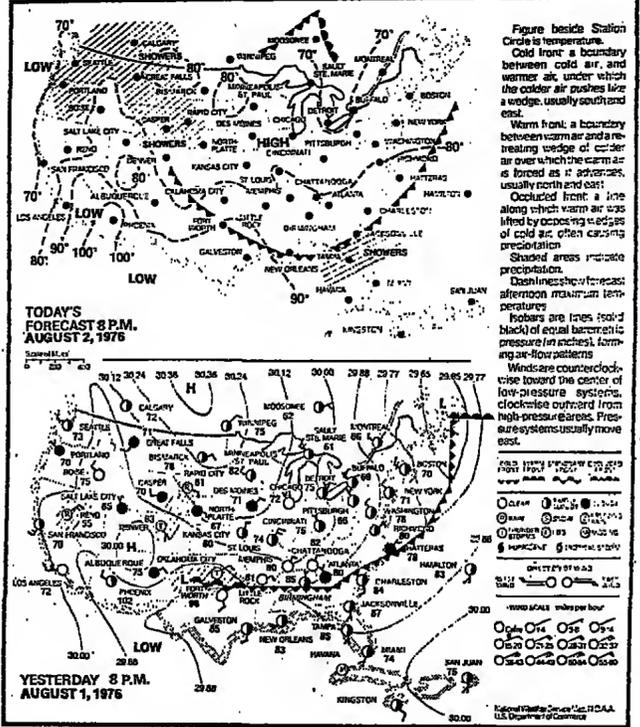
Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

Sunny skies and mild temperatures will dominate the Northeast today, except for some shower activity in western New York. Showers and thundershowers are forecast from the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States through the Plains States and the Rockies, and into the northern plateau region and western Washington. Elsewhere in the nation skies will be clear to partly cloudy. Temperatures will be cooler in the Middle Atlantic States in Oklahoma and in Northwest Texas. Mild readings are expected along the Pacific Coast and the remainder of the country will be seasonably warm.

Partly sunny skies and mild temperatures occurred yesterday in the New York Metropolitan area and throughout the Northeast, except for some cool readings in northern New England. Scattered showers and thundershowers continued in the Florida peninsula and from the Central Gulf States. Flooding from heavy thundershowers caused extensive damage and loss of life in north-central Colorado, where 10 to 14 inches of rain fell between Loveland and Estes Park. Additional thundershowers occurred from the northern plateau region into northern California. Except for cloudy skies along the Pacific Coast, the rest of the nation was partly cloudy.

Sea temperatures were recorded in portions of the Central Plains States, Central Rockies, northern plateau region and in the Northwest. Hot temperatures continued in the Southern Plains States and in northern Texas.



Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)

NEW YORK CITY—Sunny, high in the 80s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

PHOENIX—Partly sunny, high in the 80s, winds southerly at 10 to 15 mph.

LOS ANGELES—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

CHICAGO—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

ST. LOUIS—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

MEMPHIS—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

NEW ORLEANS—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

HOUSTON—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

MIAMI—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

BOSTON—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

PHILADELPHIA—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

PITTSBURGH—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

CINCINNATI—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

INDIANAPOLIS—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Partly cloudy, high in the 70s, winds northerly at 10 to 15 mph.

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Valley Also Flooded in '62

The flood in Colorado this weekend was one of the worst in recent years and was the second devastating flood to hit Big Thompson Valley in 14 years.

In 1962, 67 persons died in a flood in the same area, according to Sheriff Robert C. Watson of Larimer County.

Neither flood came near the record for loss of life in a flood in the United States—the Great Johnstown Flood of 1889, which killed more than 2,000.

In 1972, three major floods killed almost 500 people. The first killed 118 and left 4,000 homeless when a dam broke in Buffalo Creek Hollow, a coal area in West Virginia.

In June 9, 1972, two dams burst in South Dakota, leaving more than 240 dead in Rapid City. Less than two weeks later, Hurricane Agnes devastated the South and the East Coast, killing more than 100 people and causing a record \$1.5 billion in damages.

The country's worst year for flooding may have been 1923, when 1,836 died in flooding caused by a hurricane in southern Florida, and 450 died when a dam broke near Santa Paula, Calif.

Other great floods in this country during the last 50 years include the following:

- The Big Louisville Flood of 1937, which killed more than 500.
- Floods caused by Hurricane Audrey in June 1957, which killed 534 in Louisiana and Texas.
- Floods brought on by Hurricane Diane in 1955, which killed 169 in the East.
- Two floods, one in southern California and the other in Virginia, each of which killed 100 people in 1969.
- Two major floods occurred this year—in Minot, N.D., where residents were displaced by flooding for the fourth time in seven years, and Idaho in June, when an earthen dam broke near Idaho Falls, killing 11.
- The worst flood in world history occurred in China in 1931, when the Yellow River overflowed its banks, killing 3.7 million people.

Extended Forecast

WEDNESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA AND LOW ISLANDS—Fair Wednesday through Friday. Drizzle and showers in the low 60s, with occasional light showers in the mid-40s. Sunny and clear tomorrow.

MORNING JERSEY, ROCKLAND AND WESTCHESTER—Highly overcast with drizzle in the low 70s; clear, bright, low in the mid-50s. Sunny and clear tomorrow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE—Mostly sunny with a chance of showers in the low 70s; clear, bright, low in the mid-40s. Mostly sunny and mild tomorrow.

Temperature Data

(10-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

Lowest, 67 at 6:30 A.M.	Highest, 81 at 1:40 P.M.
Normal on this date, 77.	Departure from normal, +4.
Coldest this month, 67.	Warmest this month, 81.
Lowest this date last year, 75.	Highest this date last year, 83.
Lowest temperature this date, 59, in 1964.	Highest temperature this date, 100, in 1953.
Lowest mean this date, 64, in 1977.	Highest mean this date, 80, in 1977.

Humidity Data

(10-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

Lowest, 57 at 6:30 A.M.	Highest, 77 at 1:40 P.M.
Normal on this date, 77.	Departure from normal, -20.
Coldest this month, 57.	Warmest this month, 77.
Lowest this date last year, 75.	Highest this date last year, 83.
Lowest temperature this date, 59, in 1964.	Highest temperature this date, 100, in 1953.
Lowest mean this date, 64, in 1977.	Highest mean this date, 80, in 1977.

Wind Data

(10-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

Lowest, 67 at 6:30 A.M.	Highest, 81 at 1:40 P.M.
Normal on this date, 77.	Departure from normal, +4.
Coldest this month, 67.	Warmest this month, 81.
Lowest this date last year, 75.	Highest this date last year, 83.
Lowest temperature this date, 59, in 1964.	Highest temperature this date, 100, in 1953.
Lowest mean this date, 64, in 1977.	Highest mean this date, 80, in 1977.

HOSPITALS DEVISING PLANS FOR A STRIKE

Dr. Lowell E. Bellin, the New York City Health Commissioner, plans to call on the city's voluntary hospitals today to begin cutting back elective admissions so they can serve emergency patients in the event of a strike Wednesday against municipal hospitals.

Dr. Bellin also disclosed last night that he planned to request that the Board of Health establish a health emergency should the municipal hospitals be struck.

Members of District Council 37 of the State, County and Municipal Employees' Union are prepared to walk off their jobs at 12:10 A.M. Wednesday to protest the dismissal of more than 1,000 nurses, aides, housekeeping and dietary workers, technicians and other non-professionals.

There were no new talks yesterday between the union and the Health and Hospitals Corporation, which operates the municipal hospitals.

THE LINDEN ROSELLE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

Summary of Amending Resolution and Request for Consents Thereof

To the Holders of all outstanding bonds issued by The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority (herein called the "Authority") in accordance with the resolution adopted August 22, 1950, authorizing the issuance of Revenue Bonds of The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority (herein called "Resolution"), including the 1950 Series Revenue Bonds, 15, 1950 and 1950 Term Revenue Bonds (both collectively herein called the "1950 Bonds") and all Bonds which may be outstanding under the Bond Resolutions.

For inspection by you, the Authority has delivered to Trust Company (as successor to Union County Trust Company under the Bond Resolution, at its office at 142 B. Elizabeth, New Jersey, and to Fidelity Trust Company under the Bond Resolution, at its office at 78-25 Newark, New Jersey, and said Trustee and said Paying Agent copies of a resolution of the Authority adopted June 2, 1976, (Resolution Amending the Resolution of The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority) (herein called the "Amending Resolution") and when fully effective, the Amending Resolution will make modifications in the Bond Resolution generally to provide for the 1950 Bonds are no longer outstanding, the amount to be maintained in the Operating Reserve Fund shall be amount of the Authority's operating expenses for the year, rather than 100% of such amount, (2) that the Authority draw moneys from the Operating Reserve Fund in excess of the amount required to be maintained therein and apply the same to the 1950 Bonds, (3) that after the 1950 Bonds are no longer outstanding, Service Charges and Annual Municipal Payments be charged and collected at rates sufficient to make all the bonds required and to make payments into the Operating Fund in excess of 10% of the Authority's operating expenses (preceding fiscal year) to increase the amount in such Fund the amount of such operating expenses, (4) that Authority invest in obligations of certain agencies of the United States interest-bearing time or demand deposits or secured certificates of deposit and (5) that Additional Bonds may be issued by the Authority in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Amending Resolution and to said modifications of the Amending Resolution and to said modifications of the Amending Resolution.

It is not necessary to surrender, deposit or exchange to have them stamped, in order for the holders thereof to consent for giving the consents hereinabove requested have been provided by the undersigned or from the Trustee, instructions for executing and giving such consents found on such forms.

On or about August 4, 1976, the Authority expects to issue \$3,700,000 principal amount of 1975 Revenue Bonds which constitute Additional Bonds under the Bond Resolution and of such modifications of the Amending Resolution, the undersigned hereby requests the holders of the 1950 Bonds to the Amending Resolution and to said modifications of the Amending Resolution.

When there shall have been filed with the said Trustee consents of holders of at least 66 2/3% in principal amount of all bonds of the Authority (including the 1950 Bonds and any other bonds of the Authority issued under the Bond Resolution) and the Amending Resolution with Section 709 of the Bond Resolution published in accordance with Section 709 of the Bond Resolution, the Amending Resolution will be effective and the modifications of the Amending Resolution will become applicable to the Authority and to all bonds of the Authority (including the 1950 Bonds) and the holders thereof. The Bond Resolution provided that any holder of Bonds shall be binding on the holder and any subsequent holder of such Bonds (whether or not such notice is first published, such holder or subsequent holder written revocation with the Trustee as provided in the Bond Resolution).

Copies of the Amending Resolution as well as forms of the undersigned or to said Trustee or said Paying Agent.

THE LINDEN ROSELLE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
By: George Gordon, C

U.S. Cities

City	Low	High	Wind	Cond.
Albany	62	74	SW	Sunny
Albuquerque	62	74	SW	Sunny
Alhambra	62	74	SW	Sunny
Altoona	62	74	SW	Sunny
Anchorage	50	64	SW	Partly cloudy
Annapolis	62	74	SW	Sunny
Ansonia	62	74	SW	Sunny
Anniston	62	74	SW	Sunny
Asheville	62	74	SW	Sunny
Astoria	62	74	SW	Sunny
Atlanta	62	74	SW	Sunny
Atlantic City	62	74	SW	Sunny
Aurora	62	74	SW	Sunny
Augusta	62	74	SW	Sunny
Baltimore	62	74	SW	Sunny
Birmingham	62	74	SW	Sunny
Boston	62	74	SW	Sunny
Buffalo	62	74	SW	Sunny
Burlington	62	74	SW	Sunny
Butte	62	74	SW	Sunny
Camden	62	74	SW	Sunny
Canton	62	74	SW	Sunny
Cape May	62	74	SW	Sunny
Charleston	62	74	SW	Sunny
Chattanooga	62	74	SW	Sunny
Chickasha	62	74	SW	Sunny
Chicago	62	74	SW	Sunny
Cincinnati	62	74	SW	Sunny
Cleveland	62	74	SW	Sunny
Columbia	62	74	SW	Sunny
Columbus	62	74	SW	Sunny
Dayton	62	74	SW	Sunny
Des Moines	62	74	SW	Sunny
Detroit	62	74	SW	Sunny
Dulles	62	74	SW	Sunny
El Paso	62	74	SW	Sunny
Evansville	62	74	SW	Sunny
Fargo	62	74	SW	Sunny
Fort Worth	62	74	SW	Sunny
Galveston	62	74	SW	Sunny
Hartford	62	74	SW	Sunny
Havana	62	74	SW	Sunny
Houston	62	74	SW	Sunny
Indianapolis	62	74	SW	Sunny
Jackson	62	74	SW	Sunny
Jacksonville	62	74	SW	Sunny
Johns Bay	62	74	SW	Sunny
Little Rock	62	74	SW	Sunny
Los Angeles	62	74	SW	Sunny
Louisville	62	74	SW	Sunny
Madison	62	74	SW	Sunny
Madison, Wis.	62	74	SW	Sunny
Manassas	62	74	SW	Sunny
Memphis	62	74	SW	Sunny
Meriden	62	74	SW	Sunny
Mobile	62	74	SW	Sunny
Monroe	62	74	SW	Sunny
Montgomery	62	74	SW	Sunny
Muskegon	62	74	SW	Sunny
Nashville	62	74	SW	Sunny
New Haven	62	74	SW	Sunny
New Orleans	62	74	SW	Sunny
New York	62	74	SW	Sunny
Newark	62	74	SW	Sunny
Norfolk	62	74	SW	Sunny
North Platte	62	74	SW	Sunny
Omaha	62	74	SW	Sunny
Orlando	62	74	SW	Sunny
Philadelphia	62	74	SW	Sunny
Pittsburgh	62	74	SW	Sunny
Portland, Me.	62	74	SW	Sunny
Portland, Ore.	62	74	SW	Sunny
Providence	62	74	SW	Sunny
Raleigh	62	74	SW	Sunny
Rapid City	62	74	SW	Sunny
Richmond	62	74	SW	Sunny
Rio Grande	62	74	SW	Sunny
Rosemead	62	74	SW	Sunny
Salt Lake City	62	74	SW	Sunny
San Antonio	62	74	SW	Sunny
San Diego	62	74	SW	Sunny
San Francisco	62	74	SW	Sunny
San Jose	62	74	SW	Sunny
San Juan	62	74	SW	Sunny
San Jose, Calif.	62	74	SW	Sunny
Seattle	62	74	SW	Sunny
Shreveport	62	74	SW	Sunny
Sioux Falls	62	74	SW	Sunny
Spokane	62	74	SW	Sunny
Tucson	62	74	SW	Sunny
Tulsa	62	74	SW	Sunny
Waco	62	74	SW	Sunny
Washington	62	74	SW	Sunny
Wichita	62	74	SW	Sunny

Abroad

City	Local Time	Temp.	Condition
London	11:00 P.M.	64	Clear
Paris	10:00 P.M.	66	Clear
Rome	9:00 P.M.	68	Clear
Berlin	8:00 P.M.	70	Clear
Moscow	7:00 P.M.	72	Clear
Delhi	6:00 P.M.	74	Clear
Calcutta	5:00 P.M.	76	Clear
Bombay	4:00 P.M.	78	Clear
Manila	3:00 P.M.	80	Clear
Singapore	2:00 P.M.	82	Clear
London	11:00 P.M.	64	Clear
Paris	10:00 P.M.	66	Clear
Rome	9:00 P.M.	68	Clear
Berlin	8:00 P.M.	70	Clear
Moscow	7:00 P.M.	72	Clear
Delhi	6:00 P.M.	74	Clear
Calcutta	5:00 P.M.	76	Clear
Bombay	4:00 P.M.	78	Clear
Manila	3:00 P.M.	80	Clear
Singapore	2:00 P.M.	82	Clear

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PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES

5100-5102

Public Notices

COMMERCIAL NOTICES

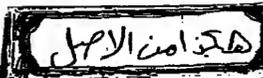
SHIP YOUR CAR

SHIP YOUR CAR NATIONWIDE

REWARD

LOST AND FOUND

150 من الالمن



Attorneys Weigh Delay Harris... BY MARCIA CHAMBERS... The District Attorney's office is weighing the possibility of a delay in the trial of James Earl Ray...

Hurt in Lye Attack Escape Blindness, but May Be Unable to Return to Duty

By PRANAY GUPTA

For the 53-year-old Sergeant Shapiro, who has been decorated eight times for bravery during his 24 years on the force, the world yesterday from his hospital bed was an unrecognizable blur. The faces of his many visitors, who included his wife, Phyllis, and his three children, were practically indistinguishable, he said, from the red roses that had been sent by fellow officers.

Yesterday, as they re-created the events of last Saturday in the hospital and in the 28th Precinct Station on West 128th Street, policemen commented on how unusual the incident was. "You know, all of us at the scene were very, very surprised by the attack," Sergeant Shapiro recalled yesterday. "No one expected the man to throw lye at us. They should never have let him out of Mattawan."



Craig Hunt, a friend of Frederick Newhall Woods, says he was with him only two to three hours before the kidnapping took place, about 150 miles away.

ial in Officer's Slaying in Mosque to Open Today

By GEORGE GOODMAN Jr.

More than four years after a shooting at a Black Muslim mosque that led to the slaying of a policeman and rioting in the surrounding Harlem neighborhood, the trial of the member charged with the murder opens today in State Supreme Court in Manhattan.

The prosecution, for example, is expected to produce a "mystery witness" to testify against Mr. Dupree. The witness is said to have provided the basis for the last of several superseding indictments against the defendant.

But defense attorneys have questioned the appearance of a witness years after the incident, and they note pointedly that the witness came forward only after the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association offered a \$25,000 reward in the case.

One of the defense lawyers, Saad El-Amin, also has raised the question of possible involvement by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In a letter to Attorney General Edward H. Levi on July 13, Mr. El-Amin asked for a formal inquiry into F.B.I. involvement in "events leading up to the false emergency call made by the Police Department."

He was alluding to a belief held by policemen in the precinct that residents of the Convent Avenue neighborhood, which is considered a high-crime area, generally tended to distrust the police.

Several residents said in interviews yesterday that their assistance to the police was instinctive. "How could we not have helped—those policemen were screaming for help," said Irene Steele of 409 West 127th Street. "Nobody wants to see anyone go blind. We are good people here."

That sentiment was echoed by Estelle Morgan of 8 Convent Avenue. "We need the police and when they needed us we had to be there," she said, standing beside a graceful sycamore tree that provided a contrast to the decaying brownstones on the block.

QUESTIONS REMAIN IN ABDUCTION OF 27

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

a ransom message asking \$5 million for the return of the children. It was established by The New York Times that the money was to be in \$10 and \$20 denominations, and that it was to be delivered for pickup in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Reports that the ransom was to be dropped in packages or suitcases from an airplane have not been confirmed. There was no indication of who was to get the ransom message.

The fact that the kidnapped children come from families of at best modest means raised the possibility, before the ransom message was found, that something other than money had prompted the kidnapping.

At the same time, some investigators have observed that it would be difficult for anyone—perhaps a large bank or corporation—to refuse to ransom 26 poor school children. Fred Woods is the son of a very wealthy family, and the other two suspects, Richard and James Schoenfeld, are sons of a well-to-do podiatrist.

Financial Assets About 18 months ago Fred Woods and James Schoenfeld, partners in an automobile restoration venture, were required to demonstrate financial responsibility to gain approval to buy and renovate an old house they were interested in.

They listed fluid personal assets of \$38,000, and their car business was said to be doing well. Equally puzzling are the early descriptions by the 26 children and the driver of their abductors: a 50-year-old man, six feet or taller, chipped front tooth, sideburns, glasses and a small, brim hat; a 45-year-old man, five feet six inches tall, gray hair, an eagle tattooed on one arm; a man in his mid-20's, 5 feet 7 inches tall, blue eyes, mustache, goatee, chin mole also with a tattoo and possibly an accent.

"Master of disguise," said a police official involved in the investigation when asked about the discrepancies between these descriptions and the suspects, all in their early 20's with no tattoos or accents. He did not elaborate.

Television

Morning

- 6:10 (2) News
- 6:15 (7) News
- 6:20 (5) News
- 6:27 (5) Friends
- 6:30 (2) 1976 Summer Semester
- (4) Knowledge
- (5) Gabe (R)
- (7) Listen and Learn
- 7:00 (2) CBS Morning News: Hughes Rudd
- (4) Today: Lloyd Dobyns, substitute host; Susan Sheehan; John Sears, Carole Goodman, Letty Pogrebin; "Cancer and Nutrition"
- (5) Under the Gun
- (7) Good Morning America: David Hartman, host; Billy Carter, Hugh McDonald
- (11) Popeye and Friends
- (13) Yoga for Health (R)
- 7:30 (5) Bogs Bunny
- (11) Felix the Cat
- (13) Robert MacNeil Report (R)
- 8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo
- (3) Flintstones
- (9) Connecticut Report
- (11) Magilla Gorilla
- (13) Vegetable Soup (R)
- 8:30 (1) The Munsters
- (17) The Franklyn Show
- (11) The Little Rascals
- (13) Mister Rogers (R)
- 9:00 (2) To Tell the Truth
- (4) The Tonight Show: Barbara Walters, host
- (7) The Tonight Show: "Greater Hope for the Aging" (R)
- (11) The Muppet Show: "Dennis the Menace" (1965), Betsy Graft, Sheron North, Robert Cummings. Some brightness, but a long way from the old comedy. "She Loves Me" (1962), "The Muppet Show" (1976), "The Muppet Show" (1976)
- (13) The Muppet Show: "The Muppet Show" (1976)
- 9:30 (2) Pat Collins: "What All Women Should Know About DES Cancer" (R)
- (4) Construction
- (5) Green Acres
- (7) The Beverly Hillbillies
- (11) The Addams Family
- (13) The Price Is Right
- 10:00 (4) Sanford and Son (R)
- (5) That Girl
- (7) Movie: "How to Be Very, Very Popular" (1965), Betty Grable, Sheron North, Robert Cummings. Some brightness, but a long way from the old comedy. "She Loves Me" (1962), "The Muppet Show" (1976), "The Muppet Show" (1976)
- (13) The Muppet Show: "The Muppet Show" (1976)
- 10:30 (4) Celebrity Sweepstakes
- (11) Family Affair
- (13) Zoom (R)
- 11:00 (2) Gambit
- (4) The Price Is Right
- (5) Bewitched
- (7) Straight Talk: Mary Helen McPhillips, Phyllis Hayes, host. "Neurosurgeon" (1976)
- (11) Courtship of Eddie's Father
- (13) A FAMILY AT WAR (R)
- 11:30 (2) Love of Life
- (4) Hollywood Squares
- (5) Midday Live: Bill Boggs, host
- (7) Happy Days (R)
- (11) Contemporary Catholic: "Judeo-Christian Studies"
- 11:55 (2) CBS News: Douglas Edwards

Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) Young and the Restless
- (4) The Fun Factory
- (5) Hot Seat
- (7) The Club
- (11) MASTERPIECE THEATER: "Shoulder to Shoulder" (R)
- (13) The Electric Company
- 12:30 (2) Search for Tomorrow
- (4) The Gong Show
- (7) All My Children
- (9) Journey to Adventure
- (11) Villa Alegre
- 12:55 (4) NBC News: Edwin Newman
- (5) News
- 1:00 (2) Talesales

Evening

- 6:00 (2, 7) News
- (8) Bewitched
- (9) The Avengers
- (11) Star Trek
- (13) Villa Alegre (R)
- (21) Zoom
- (22) The Men Who Made the Movies (R)
- (41) Reporter 41
- (88) Uccle Flyer
- 6:30 (5) Partridge Family
- (11) The Electric Company (R)
- (21) El Espanol Con Gusto (R)
- (41) Lo Imperdonable
- (51) Carrascoldes
- (68) Journey to the Center of Earth
- 7:00 (2) News: Walter Cronkite
- (4) News: John Chancellor, David Brinkley
- (5) Andy Griffith
- (7) News: Harry Reasoner
- (8) It Takes a Thief
- (11) The Dick Van Dyke Show
- (13) Room (R)
- (21) The Romagnolis' Tablo
- (22) On the Job
- (41) Exits Musicales
- (51) The Robert MacNeil Report
- (68) Peyton Place
- 7:30 (2) The Bobby Vinton Show: Clifton Davis, guest
- (4) The Hollywood Squares (R)
- (5) Adam-12
- (7) SPECIAL: "Billy Smart's Children's Circus" (R)
- (11) FOOTBALL: New York Giants vs. New England Patriots, exhibition game
- (13) THE ROBERT MACNEIL REPORT: Ken Frazier, Ed. Krescenta
- 12:30 (13) Captioned ABC News
- 1:00 (4) Tomorrow: Tom Snyder, host. Bert Ross, guest. Mayor of Fort Lee, N.J.
- (7) MOVIE: "To Be or Not to Be" (1942), Jack Benny, Carole Lombard. Regulating, tart-tongued comedy-drama of theater troupe in Nazi Europe. Excellent great Carole's swag. R982
- 1:30 (2) Movie: "Suspense" (1946), Barry Sullivan, Rita Hayworth, Robert Montgomery. Excellent suspenseful thriller. R982
- 1:50 (5) Jack Benny Show
- 2:00 (4) Movie: "The Apartment" (1960), Jack Lemmon, Faye Dunaway. Excellent. R982
- 2:25 (5) Hitchcock Presents
- 2:30 (9) News
- 2:55 (7) News
- 3:30 (2) The Pat Collins Show
- 4:00 (2) Movie: "Return of Jesse James" (1950), John Ireland, Ann Dvorak. Above-average James job. R982

Radio

6:00-6:30 WQXR: Overture No. 6, A.M. Piano Concerto, Bilis.

6:30-7:00 WQXR: Boston Symphony Orchestra. Seiji Ozawa, conductor. Overture, Rossini; Symphony No. 60, Haydn; Firebird, Stravinsky.

7:00-7:30 WQXR: A.M. WNYC-FM. Sonata in E minor, Beethoven; Partita VI, Biber; Firebird Suite, Stravinsky; Concerto for Violin and Piano, Mendelssohn.

7:30-8:00 WQXR: WNYC-FM. Trumpet Concerto in D, Torelli; Les Muses in the Garden, Stravinsky; Sonata in E minor, Beethoven; Quintet in E minor, Schubert; Les Deux Femmes, Stravinsky; Concerto for Piano, Trumpet and Strings, Shostakovich.

8:00-8:30 WQXR: WNYC-FM. Artists in Concert (LIVE). Artist: Michael Rogers. Impromptu in G; Sonata in A, Schubert.

8:30-9:00 WQXR: WNYC-FM. Artists in Concert (LIVE). Artist: Michael Rogers. Impromptu in G; Sonata in A, Schubert.

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9:30-10:00 WQXR: WNYC-FM. Artists in Concert (LIVE). Artist: Michael Rogers. Impromptu in G; Sonata in A, Schubert.

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Hispanic Protestant Church Group Forges New Role for the Spanish-Speaking in New York City's Aff.

By DAVID VIDAL

From the Sea of Galilee Pentecostal Temple on the Lower East Side to the Light-house of Salvation Church in the Bronx and the Damascus Christian Church in South Ozone Park, Queens, Acción Cívica Evangelica is beginning to make its presence felt.

Since early 1974, the social and civic-action movement, which involves 40 Hispanic and largely Puerto Rican Protestant denominations, with a total of more than 500 churches throughout the city, has quietly been forging a new role in the affairs of the community and the city.

Long zealously devoted to taking the Gospel to urban dwellers, converting drug addicts and gang leaders into ministers and founding evangelica missions, these churches, united under the banner Civic Action of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Evangelical Churches, are running nutrition programs, youth employment offices, ongoing education classes for pastoral leaders and ministers for the elderly.

At the First Spanish Baptist Church at 213 East 115th Street in East Harlem a white map of New York City shows the movement's impact: 59 multi-colored pins dot the areas of Hispanic concentration.

The Markers' Story

There are two yellow markers at the sites of Acción Cívica centers in Brooklyn, six red and white markers at nutrition program centers and 16 green and purple markers at the summer youth employment centers there. Queens has one Acción Cívica center, one nutrition center, seven youth employment centers. The Bronx boasts an Acción Cívica center, five nutrition centers, and eight youth employment centers, while Manhattan has seven nutrition centers and five employment centers. The centers are all churches.

"Last year, even this did not exist," said the Rev. Jose B. Valencia, the group's secretary, as he looked about the refurbished backdoor basement room in the parsonage of the First Spanish Baptist Church.

Nine folding chairs, four folding tables, two electric typewriters, four file cabinets, a mimeograph machine, six staff members and two busy telephones fill the once-empty room. It was there that Acción Cívica Evangelica was born, in meetings that often went late into the night, just as the prayer vigils to which many of the non-smoking, non-drinking, non-dancing and tithe-giving faithful of the churches were accustomed.

"What we want is a fair share of resources for our community," said the Rev. Jose Caraballo, a portly 44-year-old Pentecostal minister who is the president of Acción Cívica Evangelica and head of its nine-member board.

Diversity of Churches

About half the member denominations are Pentecostal and the others are the Hispanic wings of the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reform Churches. Many are located in the poorer sections of the city, where they are frequently the only thriving and surviving institutions in a dreary landscape of urban decay.

Thus far, they have managed to channel more than \$3 million in Federal, state, city and private financial resources to these areas through programs that were previously unavailable. In addition, some \$2 million in Federally-sponsored lunches of sandwiches, fruits, juice and milk is being distributed daily to 40,000 children.

"And all this time we have been working without a central office," said Rev. Caraballo, who added that the bulk of the staff work was done by volunteers and that frequently the ministers held secular jobs to help support their families.

But last month, \$53,000 in

new foundation grants came through expressly to help Acción Cívica Evangelica establish a headquarters.

Over the last decade, there had been various efforts to organize the city's Hispanic population through anti-poverty agencies or political groups. But the Hispanic Protestant churches, "the only authentic indigenous institution in the community," according to Acción Cívica Evangelica, remained largely uninvolved.

The Rev. Raymond Rivera, 28, says the new direction grew out of the concern that some of the younger

ministers had for the social implications of the Gospel.

"But the people were wary," he went on. "You could see that some of the older ministers were giving us time to see if we would fall by the wayside. But the interesting thing is that we have maintained our evangelical fervor and still remain socially involved."

"The old attitude was that this kind of activity was sinful and worldly," said the Rev. Wilfredo Laboy, who like Rev. Rivera is with the Reform Church and is among the key young ministers in the leadership.

"We just don't want to be known as Acción Cívica but as Acción Cívica Evangelica, to work from an evangelical perspective in an urban setting," he said.

The emergence of the new movement, with its firm neighborhood roots, is seen as a potential political power base, and has drawn the attention of the New York Board of Trade, a major business-action group, and of the city.

Joseph R. Erazo, the Director of Special Programs in the Mayor's office, has devoted a lot of time to the group and has been instrumental in its rise.

"This is the first time that the Hispanic community has a self-sufficient institution that can be an anchor for renewal of all of these areas," Mr. Erazo said. "They have done what it can take an organization 20 or 25 years to do through natural development and that is a miracle. I don't know how you could look at it any other way."

He and others believe the emergence of a new generation of churchgoers, with a command of both English and Spanish and a better education, as well as the adherence to a new theology giving Biblical justification to

community action, have given impetus to the movement.

"Seek ye the welfare of the city," said Dr. George W. Webber, president of the New York Theological Seminary, quoting a verse from Jeremiah 29:6 around which some of this new thinking revolves.

Dr. Webber, long a student of the phenomenon of the thriving storefront church, says the "appalling reality" of the failure of mainline Protestant denominations to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking community is also a factor in the rise of Acción Cívica Evangelica.

Mr. Erazo adds that the Roman Catholic Church, between one third and one half of whose faithful in the city are Hispanic, has also abandoned the historical role of helping the recently arrived that it played for the Irish and the Italians.

The Rev. Francis Gorman, vice chancellor for Spanish Pastoral matters of the New York Archdiocese, replies that "when the Irish came here, they brought their clergy, but the Puerto Ricans didn't bring anybody here; it is just something that never caught on in Latin America and it is as simple as that."

Laboy, who has been helping in the churches where raised since his childhood, says his question facing Acción Cívica Evangelica now is to come "another set cy."

"It is the common Jesus Christ that we have, and we are to reform without missing our religious roots," he said.

"It has stayed in my mind," said Dr. Webber, "because doing it, not because one has told them cause they believe it."

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DESTINATION	LV. NEW YORK	ARRIVE	REMARKS
Daytona Beach	8:40 am L	10:51 am	NONSTOP
Daytona Beach	6:49 pm K	10:08 pm	One-stop
Ft. Lauderdale	9:30 am N	12:01 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	10:30 am L	1:09 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	11:30 am K	2:05 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm L	3:09 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm N	3:15 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	5:30 pm L	8:07 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm K	9:22 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm N	9:15 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	9:00 pm K	1:53 am	One-stop*
Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm L	11:35 pm	NONSTOP*
Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm N	11:33 pm	NONSTOP*
Jacksonville	10:40 am L	12:40 pm	NONSTOP
Jacksonville	6:49 pm K	9:10 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	9:00 am K	11:43 am	NONSTOP
Miami	9:00 am N	11:39 am	NONSTOP
Miami	10:00 am L	12:42 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	11:00 am K	1:37 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	11:45 am N	2:29 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	12 noon L	2:40 pm	NONSTOP†
Miami	2:00 pm L ¹	4:41 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	3:00 pm K	5:38 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	5:00 pm K	7:41 pm	NONSTOP†
Miami	6:00 pm L	8:44 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	6:59 pm N	9:42 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	9:10 pm K	11:44 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	9:10 pm L	11:45 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	9:10 pm N	11:43 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	10:45 pm L	2:11 am	One-stop*
Orlando	6:30 am K	9:59 am	One-stop
Orlando	8:12 am N	10:37 am	NONSTOP
Orlando	9:15 am L	11:40 am	NONSTOP†
Orlando	11:35 am K	1:59 pm	NONSTOP†
Orlando	2:35 pm N	5:00 pm	NONSTOP
Orlando	4:50 pm N	9:22 pm	One-stop†
Orlando	6:44 pm K	9:16 pm	NONSTOP
Orlando	10:45 pm L	1:03 am	NONSTOP*
Sarasota/Bradenton	9:15 am K	12:39 pm	One-stop
Sarasota/Bradenton	10:30 am N	2:57 pm	One-stop
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:15 am K	11:42 am	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	11:35 am N	2:03 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	1:22 pm L	3:49 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	5:00 pm K	7:38 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	6:45 pm L	9:13 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:35 pm N	1:12 am	One-stop*
West Palm Beach	9:05 am K	11:35 am	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	4:25 pm N	6:49 pm	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	6:59 pm K	9:30 pm	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	10:00 pm L	12:28 am	NONSTOP*

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Chicago Youth Is Charged In Fire That Left 6 Dead

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Michael McGrath, 19 years old, was arrested and charged today with murder and arson in connection with a fire yesterday that left six persons dead and injured another person in a North Side apartment building. Mr. McGrath, who lives near the burned building, was charged with six counts of felony murder, six counts of murder, two counts of arson and one count of aggravated battery, besides reckless conduct and criminal damage. He was arrested two hours after the fatal fire for allegedly setting a fire in his own apartment building, a police investigator, Ted O'Connor, said. He set the fire because he was angry about being evicted from the building, Mr. O'Connor said.

Quakes in Guadeloupe

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Two earth tremors of medium intensity shook the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe yesterday, officials said today.

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